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Soviet Traps 100,000 Nazis in Ukraine; U. S. Isolates Japanese in Marshalls; Dual-Votes System Urged for Soldiers

Textile Mill Seizure Due; Russian-Czech Objective; Roosevelt Nominates Hill

The World's Day—February 3, 1944

New England: Leaders Say Tie-up Will Continue

Army seizure of Fall River textile mills, which may take place Monday, will not end New England's biggest tie-up, strike leaders said, insisting first on removal of the issues between rival labor organizations which brought on the trouble.

Mayor Tobin is spending the entire day putting finishing touches on Boston's 1944 municipal budget, which he must submit to the City Council by next Monday, according to law. Council action on the appropriation measure must be completed by the first Monday in April.

"Best" single day's sale of War Bonds in the Fourth War Loan—$8,500,000—on Wednesday, bringing the Massachusetts total for individuals up to $79,300,000, or 30.7 per cent of the $258,000,000 quota, was reported today by the Massachusetts War Finance Committee. [Page 2.]

Elias F. Shamon of West Roxbury was today inducted as a special justice of the Boston Municipal Court before a full bench of seven associate justices and Chief Justice Davis B. Keniston. Judge Shamon is president of the Trimount Co-operative Bank, and was formerly a member of the Boston Finance Commission.

A recommendation that the Hampstead, N. H., High School be closed for the duration of the war because of a teacher shortage and that the 25 students be sent to Haverhill, Mass., High School will be made by the Hampstead School Board at the annual school district meeting next March, the Board reported today.

In Europe: Slav Alliance Plan Includes Poland

A Slav alliance to include Poland and secure peace in Central and Eastern Europe is the objective of Russia and the Czechs, President Beneš told the Czechoslovak State Council in London.

Britain regards the European and Japanese conflicts as one and the British National Service Act will remain in force until the defeat of Japan, the House of Commons was told by Labor Minister, Ernest Bevin.

Resignation of Alexander E. Korneichuk, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, has been announced by Tass, the official Soviet news agency. No reason for his resignation was given.

The Stalingrad sword, gift of King George VI of England to the citizens of Stalingrad, has now been formally handed over to them. The sword was delivered to Premier Stalin by Prime Minister Churchill at Teheran.

Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, Chief of United States Strategic Air Forces in Britain, has been made a Knight Commander of the British Empire by King George.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle has returned from a tour of French mid-African colonies, and is expected to begin a reshuffling of personnel of the Committee of National Liberation.

Native demonstrations in French Morocco have been provoked by agitators who, according to the French Committee of Liberation, took advantage of recent arrests of enemy agents to stir up local feeling at Rabat, Sale, and Fez.

In Rome, 10 persons have been executed for plotting to sabotage German troops and public security, Rome correspondent of a Swedish newspaper reports.

Washington: Hill Named for Agriculture Post

Grover Bennett Hill, who has been serving both as First Assistant War Food Administrator and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be Undersecretary of Agriculture, succeeding Paul Appleby, who recently became Assistant Budget Director.

A Liberty ship, tentatively set for launching on Feb. 20 at the Savannah, Ga., yards of Southeastern Shipbuilding Company, will be named for Clark Howell, who achieved national recognition as editor of the Atlanta Constitution, it was announced by the Maritime Commission.

Local salvage committees collecting much-needed waste paper were assured by the War Production Board of top ceiling prices for all amounts collected.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming was appointed chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee by Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, to succeed Senator Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania, whose ouster had been demanded by Senator Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia. Senator O'Mahoney was given authority to name other members of his Committee.

National: 6,500 Ignore Work Order in Detroit

Ignoring a back-to-work order from their union officials, approximately 6,500 employees of the Chevrolet gear and axle division of General Motors Corporation in Detroit were on strike, affecting production in four plants. The dispute arose over production standards. The officers of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers union warned the men they were interfering with the war effort and had violated the "no-strike pledge."

The Liberty ship Morris Sigman, named for a former president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, was launched at the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyard, Baltimore. It was sponsored by his widow. Also launched was the William D. Byron, a Liberty ship named for a Maryland Representative in Congress; it was sponsored by his widow.

Gov. Earl Warren of California signed a bill designed in a special session of the Legislature to improve the method of absentee voting by California servicemen and women abroad.

For more efficient support of the war and for safeguarding postwar stability, Wendell L. Willkie favors taxation practically double the amount asked by President Roosevelt and refused by Congress, according to a proposal voiced by the Republican leader in New York City. [Page 3.]

Americas: Ramirez Restricts Radio Stations

President Ramirez of Argentina decreed that all radio stations broadcasting in Argentina must be wholly owned and managed by Argentine citizens who have resided in the country for at least 10 years.

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Weather Predictions

Fair and Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Clapper Is Killed In Pacific Crash

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Raymond Clapper, well-known Washington columnist and political commentator, was fatally injured in a plane accident while covering the invasion of the Marshall Islands in the Central Pacific.

A brief Navy announcement here said:

"The Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet has reported that a plane in which Mr. Raymond Clapper was a passenger, engaged in covering the Marshalls' invasion, collided with another plane while forming up. Mr. Clapper was in the plane with the squadron commander. Both planes crashed in the lagoon. There were no survivors."

Waste Paper Collections

Curb collections on regular rubbish-collection days in: Arlington, Brookline, Waltham.

Taxpayers Hit Hasty Postwar Jobs Planning

Federation points out that private industry may be able to absorb returning veterans.

Hasty planning of postwar projects for the primary purpose of providing jobs for returning veterans was warned against today by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations which pointed out that private industry may be able to absorb the servicemen without a serious unemployment problem.

Consideration should be given, the Federation said, to surveys now being conducted by several groups to determine the capacity of industry and business to provide groups to determine the capacity of industry and business to provide jobs for returning servicemen.

The Federation pointed out that business leaders look for a tremendous demand for civilian goods when the war is over and they are convinced that the transition from a wartime to a peacetime industrial basis will be accomplished rapidly.

Something Better

"Besides, it is extremely doubtful if servicemen will want to accept pick and shovel jobs on their return to civil life," the Federation added. "They are entitled to something better than this type of job and that is why it is not advisable to rush into hastily conceived job-producing projects merely for the purpose of providing jobs."

The Federation's cautionary statement came as Hall Nichols, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Emergency Public Works Commission, disclosed in Taxtalk, Federation monthly publication, that the State and its municipalities are speeding plans for postwar improvements costing approximately $250,000,000.

Mr. Nichols estimated that by the time public works are needed to provide employment for demobilized veterans and war industry workers the State will be prepared to start work on projects costing approximately $50,000,000 and the cities and towns will be ready with planned improvements costing more than $200,000,000.

Exceed $500,000,000

While he revealed that recommendations now on file with the State and the municipalities actually exceed $500,000,000 in cost, he indicated that only the most urgently needed projects would gain immediate approval when the war ends.

In addition to these plans Taxtalk also reports that the State Department of Public Works has been preparing specifications for postwar highway improvements that will run into millions. Several new through highways are included in the plans and construction is expected to be started on these as soon as the men and materials are available.

Although the Federation urged caution on postwar planning for work projects, Mr. Nichols stressed the need for immediate preparation of postwar plans. He said:

Prompt Action

"I want to emphasize as strongly as I can the need for prompt action. I am not attempting to guess when the war will end, but I do believe it will be a catastrophe

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Senate coalition offers compromise—House plans 'secret' ballot on Federal scheme.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—The Senate coalition of Republican and Southern Democrats which is fighting the Administration's Federal ballot bill brought in a so-called "compromise" substitute today, providing a dual system of voting, which immediately became the center of new controversy.

Meanwhile, the House moved toward a vote on the Administration Federal ballot measure under a method of voting, previously pushed through by anti-New Dealers, in which individual members would not go on record, and hence avoid retaliation by constituents if they deprived soldiers of a vote.

Both moves carried a threat to the Administration program of a simplified uniform Federal ballot in which servicemen could vote their Presidential, Vice-Presidential, and congressional preferences, either by party or by name.

Threat Seen in Senate Plan

The greatest threat was in the Senate move, for whereas the President will certainly veto the alternate states-rights ballots, advocated by the Republicans and southern Democrats in the House, he would find it much more difficult to present a clear-cut issue to the public if he vetoed the new Senate coalition "compromise" proposal.

There were signs that the strategy accepted by the coalition in the Senate would be adopted by enemies of the President's bill also in the House, through amendments offered to the Rankin states-rights bill.

The Senate coalition bill permits Federal ballots only where states fail to enact adequate state ballots. It is the question of the "adequacy" of the state ballot systems that is at issue.

The compromise bill was sponsored by Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio and a group of 14 other Republicans and Southern Democrats. It would incorporate some of the features of the pending Danaher amendment, plus others of its own.

Definition of 'Adequacy'

Servicemen would get the Federal ballots only when, in the words of the proposal offered by Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, the Secretary of State of the individual state "has not certified to the commission prior to Aug. 1, 1944, that the State has made provision for such members to vote for absentee ballot and that the State will accept postcard applications."

Advocates of a simple Federal ballot for all servicemen point to its convenience, its flexibility, and its ease of distribution and collection. They oppose the Danaher scheme because it would involve distributing 48 different state ballots at the front and because individual state officials might as-

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Associated Press from United States Navy; Associated Press from United States Marine Corps

Focal Points in Pacific

Upper: Air view of the northern section of Kwajalein Atoll, on which American forces have effected a landing. Left-hand white arrow points to the Roi Islet, now in possession of the landing party; right-hand arrow points to Namur Islet, where another landing was made. Lower: Closely connected with these events are the New Britain operations, where American Marines are shown effecting a landing in the surf at Cape Gloucester.

Allied Air Blitz on Rabaul Backs Marshalls Attack

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Feb. 3 — The massive battle now going on in the Marshall Islands is as directly linked with fighting in the Southwest Pacific as though the two widely separated island groups were part of the same land front.

It now can be assumed that the air blitz which for more than a month has been pounding the Japanese key base of Rabaul on New Britain was timed to coincide with and support the Marshalls invasion.

This probably is the first tangible evidence of joint planning between the Nimitz and MacArthur war theaters and demonstrates the over-all Pacific strategy which now is being employed in the wake of the Cairo conference.

Planned Before Cairo Talks

The invasion of the Marshalls actually was planned before the Cairo conference, but received sanction therefrom, and lays a pattern for mutual support and close co-operation which in the future will link operations in all five Pacific war fronts from China and Burma to the Aleutians.

Such mutual support is clearly seen in the diversion which the Rabaul raids presently are providing for the latest Central Pacific advance. Rabaul actually is 1,600 miles from the Marshalls, but the two combat areas are closely joined in the Japanese defense system. Both are on the same major supply route. Both are being fed by aircraft flown from the Japanese mainland via Truk.

Therefore, any sudden heavy demand for aircraft at Rabaul would result in a valuable diversion for the Allies of bombers and fighters destined for the Marshalls.

Japan's Air Reserves Cut

This is exactly what is happening today. For a month now, a series of one-sided air battles over Rabaul and its dependent bases has cut deeply into Japan's air reserves.

More than 500 precious Japanese warplanes have been destroyed in these areas. In the past week alone, Japan has lost more planes over Rabaul than the United Nations forces lost in nearly a half year of air warfare in the entire South Pacific area.

This is the most severe air blow the enemy has suffered to date. It has forced upon Japanese military leaders an extremely difficult decision. They had to choose between either replacing their entire air strength in the Southwest Pacific or leaving Rabaul wide open for direct sea invasion.

Replacement Policy

It is obvious from the continued air resistance at Rabaul that they have decided upon a policy of replacement. Thus planes which

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Army Plans Big News Job, To Cover Presidential Race

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—The United States Army today is laying its plans and perfecting its organization to report the 1944 political campaign to soldiers abroad on a scale never heretofore undertaken.

Preparations are being made to give extensive textual coverage to the major speeches and to report thoroughly the trend of debate on the principal issues and the principal developments.

Even now, the War Department is carrying out a news operation probably more far-flung in its scope than anything an independent newspaper or press association ever has performed.

By the time the elections take place this fall, it will have a potential reading and listening public overseas alone of fully 5,000,000 American troops.

No Bias Discovered

Admittedly the most vital question behind this vast and needed project is whether the news is going out fairly and faithfully reported, without bias and without distortion in emphasis and content. In its colums yesterday The Christian Science Monitor provided a factual study to answer this question, but there remains a fascinating and somewhat staggering story of what the Army's information services really are and how they carry on their functions.

The very size of its business is a little breath-taking, and as the coming presidential campaign gets energetically under way, it is likely to get bigger before it gets smaller.

Because of the prominence of the overseas propaganda branch of the Office of War Information, it should be understood that the OWI has no responsibility for and no relationship to the Army News Service—and vice versa. The Information Branch of the Morale Services Division of the Army is charged with providing news for

Continued on Page 12, Column 7

Oil Industry Asks Abolition Of Petroleum Reserves Corp.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—A new American foreign policy on oil now in the making has private industry so worried that the Petroleum Industry War Council and two Senators have asked for abolition of the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, the Government agency that is carrying on secret negotiations for development of rich Middle East oil fields.

At a meeting here yesterday, the industry's War Council passed a formal resolution advocating immediate abandonment of the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, set up last June as a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to handle oil exploration and development abroad.

At the same time, a Senate subcommittee on interstate commerce was being pushed by Senators Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine and E. H. Moore (R) of Oklahoma, to begin early hearings on their resolution calling for dissolution of the Petroleum Reserves Corporation within 12 months. The resolution charges that the corporation is getting involved in "dangerous and entangling" difficulties with foreign governments.

Its activities are described in the resolution as "constituting a policy

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Small Nations Find Hope In Soviet Shifts

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (AP)—The official Soviet press said today that the Soviet Union's 16 republics will establish relationships with foreign countries and will have the power to conclude agreements with them as the result of reorganization of the Foreign Affairs Commissariat.

This seemed to indicate that each of the 16 republics would send envoys to the nations with which Russia has diplomatic relations and that the way would be opened for each foreign country to send an envoy to each of the 16 republics.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 3—Moscow, in its announcement of new constitutional changes, once more has gone one step ahead in its political thinking, leaving the outside world to conjecture regarding the real meaning of its newest action.

Most comments recently are concerned with what will be Russia's attitude toward Poland or what it is thinking regarding postwar settlement of Balkans, all of which are based upon the assumption that the Soviet Union would continue to be a supercentralized state and naturally seek to extend its centralization to all its border states. Obviously, none feared this more than the countries of Central and East Europe.

Now, theoretically at least, they are free to breathe again, since Moscow has accepted the principle of decentralization and apparently federalism, and what applied at home also will be applied beyond its borders. For as Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov's statement declares, the new policy "reflects not only the development of each one of the Soviet republics but also of the Soviet Union as a whole."

Moscow Confident

Presumably Moscow could not have taken this step without the assumption by its leaders that the first Bolshevik revolution is over and that there is no need to fear internal disturbances.

Second, Soviet Russia now is a great power able to take whatever line is likely to enhance its prestige in the outside world. Mr. Molotov said that this action "will serve further to increase the au-

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'Bicycle for Two' In Solomons Takes Marines for Fall

BARAKOMA AIRFIELD, Vella Lavella (AP)—"Daisy, Daisy, giff me yo' anwsu' do, I'm hoff crazy jost from de loff of yo'—"

Two thousand Marines and sailors in a moonlit grove broke into cheers as, from a makeshift stage, 70 coal-black, flower-decked natives of Vella Lavella and Roviana (Munda) interrupted a concert of island songs with an American medley.

First they sang "A Bicycle Built for Two" with a rhythm and accent the song never experienced before. Somewhere down deep in if you could feel the throb of bamboo pipes and drums.

Lately Australian planters have been bringing native singers to the camps in groups for these songfests and dances.

The northern Solomon natives are of medium size, coal black and possessed of powerful voices and amazing range.

1,100 American planes batter Wilhelmshaven in resumption of aerial offensive.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Russia's First and Second Ukrainian Armies have joined forces in the Dnieper Bend and have encircled 10 German Divisions—more than 100,000 men.

This sensational development was announced in Moscow in a special order of the day by Premier Stalin. Mr. Stalin said the armies of Gen. Nikolai Vatutin and Gen. Ivan S. Konev had made gains of up to 45 miles in a 100-mile break-through of the German lines.

The two armies joined forces after Smela, a rail center in The Dnieper Bend, had been captured in twin thrusts which apparently took the Germans completely by surprise. Earlier, the Germans announced that increasing Russian pressure in Old Poland had forced them to evacuate the cities of Rovno and Lutsk.

Meanwhile, on the northern front, Red Army units fought their way across the Estonian frontier to the approaches of Narva, thus virtually closing the northern escape route along the Gulf of Finland to German troops in the Leningrad area.

While the Russians were bringing the Germans nearer to final disaster on the Eastern Front, more than 1,100 American bombers and long-range fighters struck heavily at targets in Wilhelmshaven, Germany, in a resumption of the Allied aerial offensive.

At the same time, the American invasion of the Marshalls in the Pacific moved ahead swiftly. The airfield on Roi Islet has been captured and the deep-water harbor on Kwajalein Islet is seriously threatened. The Japanese are being outfought and outgeneralled.

By striking boldly and with consummate tactical skill at Kwajalein Atoll in the center of the islands, the American amphibious and air forces apparently have isolated thousands of Japanese troops who now may be conquered in due course or blockaded into submission. These troops are on the Wotje, Jaluit, and Maloelap Atolls, which form the eastern limits of the Marshall group and where, presumably, the enemy expected the Americans to strike.

Conquest of the Marshalls will deal a damaging blow to Japan's peripheral defense system in the Central and Southwest Pacific. This system consists primarily of a series of bases linked together by ship and air lines, and thus is only as strong as its most vulnerable point. If the Marshalls can be taken while Rabaul is captured or isolated, gaping holes will have been punched in both the western and eastern ends of the Japanese defense chain.

One of the most gratifying aspects of the campaign thus far has been the moderate extent of American losses. This is a tribute to the excellence of the staff work that preceded the attack.

In Italy, American forces are enveloping the central German stronghold of Cassino, while the battle in the beachhead below Rome obviously is approaching a decisive phase with German counterattacks increasing in number and power.

Marshalls:

Americans Take Airfield on Roi

The four-day-old United States invasion of the Marshalls, a tactical surprise so complete that a vital air base for bombers and fighters was captured in less than a day, threatened the Japanese with imminent loss of a fine har-

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Saltonstall Names Officials To Gather State War Data

Historical data describing the role of Massachusetts and its citizens, both military and civilian, in World War II will be collected for a permanent record by a committee of State officials named today by Governor Saltonstall.

Dennis A. Dooley, State Librarian, heads the committee. Other members are: Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State; Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service; Col. Robert O. Dalton of the Adjutant General's Office; Richard F. Doherty, Deputy Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and Joseph E. Sharkey, also of the Public Safety Committee.

State Library Depository

The Governor disclosed that the State Library would be made a main depository for all the historical records of Massachusetts during the period of World War II. Upon these records, he added, the history of the Commonwealth in the present war will be written and published as soon as possible after the war is over.

"It is important," the Governor said, "to perpetuate the memory of every Massachusetts man and woman who makes the supreme sacrifice in the service of our country and Massachusetts wants to honor the heroes of this war in gratitude for what they have done, and as an inspiration to all our citizens. In addition, we want to publish the record of the war plants in our Commonwealth and also the widespread organization and activity of our citizens in civilian defense. Another important part of the record consists of the generous support which the people of Massachusetts have given to the war effort in the purchase of war bonds and in their contributions to the Red Cross and community war funds and the activities of many other organizations."

Local Committees to Aid

The Governor said that the work of collecting material is already going on in many communities under the guidance of local committees of civilian defense and with the co-operation of local government officials, civic, veteran, and other organizations.

Local committees will be requested to collect items of local value and deposit them either in the local public library or historical association. The material collected locally will be described and reported periodically to the State Library, where a check list and index will be maintained.

Personal records of men and women in the armed services will be collected through the office of the Director of Selective Service Board and the Office of the Adjutant General. These personal records will be amplified by newspaper clippings and by letters and diaries supplied by the families of men and women in the armed forces.

G. O. P. Cautioned by Canham On Choosing for Presidency

In a clear call to American citizens to weigh astutely their responsibilities of the postwar era, Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, today told a Boston Chamber of Commerce gathering that the future place of the United States in the world order will turn "in overwhelming measure upon the personality of the next Republican nominee for president."

Declaring that the tendency of business leaders to hold aloof from politics is of no help to the political climate of the country, Mr. Canham cautioned Republicans in their choice of an opponent for President Roosevelt to count well their opportunities. They hold the key, he said, to the solution of problems under which the nation "is drifting" with no clear chart among the shoals and reefs of proposed world organization.

"Today, as a natural and desirable reaction from the extreme measures of the New Deal," Mr. Canham said, "we are drifting steadily in what may be called a conservative direction. Whether it is really soundly conservative is a different matter. The danger is that it will become blind political reactionism, and lead ultimately to a counteraction which will sweep into power on the flood tide of the next wave of unemployment a radical set-up far more dangerous than anything we have hitherto experienced.

"I believe the Republican Party has in its hands today one big key to the situation. Thus far, the Party is not turning the key. That is because the vigorous younger leadership of the G. O. P. has not yet come to the fore and exerted its influence. . . .

"So, of course, the only conclusion is that we don't know where we are drifting. That isn't good enough. We must have a chart, even if we cannot mark in all the reefs and shoals. To get the right kind of chart, we Americans must elect the right kind of government. And we've got a big job on our hands. We must do something about Congress, we must do something about the Republican Party, and we must do something about the New Dealers, as well as the extremely reactionary, or poll-tax, wing of the Democratic Party.

The Republicans of the nation should weigh well their responsibilities. If the decision at Chicago turns out to be made in the old familiar smoke-filled room, if the candidate is a dark horse, if he is a temporizer or opportunist, it seems to me that the party will have lost an historic opportunity and dealt our nation a tragic blow.

"For, on the other side, President Roosevelt is certain to be a candidate, and a formidable candidate despite the ominous prospect of the Fourth Term. If he is re-elected, we can expect a continuance of the present able conduct of the war, but we cannot be sure about world diplomacy or the domestic situation or the control of Congress."

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RIGHT AT GRAND CENTRAL AND AIRLINES TERMINALS

Taxpayers Hit Hasty Planning

Continued from Page 1

if the program is not ready when the war does end. If, on the other hand, the program is ready before it is needed, and the plans and specifications remain on the shelf for a while, it seems to me that we can look upon these plans as insurance policies for the preservation of democracy.

"By that I mean, that if we are ready with worth-while jobs for our men and women released from the armed forces and from war industry, then we shall avoid the serious disturbance of our economic structure which is bound to develop if jobs must be provided by a tremendous program of made work (like WPA) under Federal assistance.

"I know that our boys in the service do not want to come back to that kind of work and I am equally sure that our war workers do not want that kind of work."

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Boston Sets Pace In Employment

Contrary to the downward trend of employment in manufacturing throughout Massachusetts, Boston proved in December to be the only major industrial city in the State to show a gain in the number of industrial workers employed. In most of the cities, however, the dropping off involved so few workers as to be of little or no significance.

While the Boston increase was very slight, amounting to one tenth of 1 per cent, it contrasted with the following declines:

Lowell 14.6 per cent, Fall River 3.7 per cent, Worcester 2.4 per cent, Pittsfield 1.8 per cent, Springfield 1.1 per cent, Brockton and Lawrence .5 per cent, and Lynn and New Bedford .2 per cent. In Cambridge no change was reported.

The Lowell slump was caused by the closing of an ordnance factory employing 6,000, in Fall River the loss of employment was due to the textile strike.

The survey covered 371 manufacturing establishments in Boston employing 55,675 workers and comprising about 65 per cent of the city's manufacturing. It is made monthly by the Division of Statistics of the State Labor Department.

Library Worker Retires

After continuous service of 55 years William J. Mulloney of Roxbury has retired from the Boston Public Library. Mr. Mulloney entered the library as a "runner" at the South End Branch Library in October, 1889. In appreciation of his long and faithful service, the Trustees of the Library have granted him the title, "Chief of the Main Reading Room, Emeritus," effective as of Feb. 1, 1944.

Women Marines Back Drive

Bond-Selling Booths Downtown Are 'Manned'

Marine Corps Day is being observed in the Fourth War Loan. Sergeants Jean Muir, left, and Helen M. Wetz, right, in the Boston recruiting office, are among the women Marines at bond booths in downtown Boston department stores.

Marine Corps Day Enlivens Drive for Fourth War Loan

With the Marines today in possession of the first piece of the prewar Japanese empire, it was, in fact, their day, and the Massachusetts War Finance Committee acknowledged it with the promulgation of today as Marine Corps Day in the Fourth War Loan.

Women members of the Marine Corps today took over bond selling booths in downtown Boston department stores prepared to answer questions about their service but prevented by regulations from actually selling bonds.

Col. Harold C. Pierce, Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks in Boston, in an appeal for the Fourth War Loan, said, "United States Marines have landed on islands scattered over hundreds of miles in the Pacific and today, in the Marshalls, are in action on Japanese territory for the first time. Undoubtedly, the Marine Corps will need the largest amount of fighting equipment in its long history.

"War bonds buy this war matériel. Marine Corps Day in the Fourth War Loan provides every friend of a Marine an opportunity to buy an extra bond to back the Corps."

Sales of war bonds to individuals in Massachusetts, in the meantime, totaled $79,300,000, the War Finance Committee reported, or 30.7 per cent of the $258,000,000 goal for such sales in the State.

The largest single day's selling, however, occurred yesterday when a total of $8,500,000 in bonds was purchased.

Sales to institutions, savings banks, business corporations, and insurance companies have reached $235,000,000, the Committee reported, or approximately 44 per cent of the $536,000,000 goal in this category.

War bond purchases totaling $1,250,000 were pledged yesterday by a committee of 100 business leaders at a luncheon held yesterday in the Copley-Plaza Hotel by Max Hoffman, business executive and President of the Mishkan Tefila Brotherhood. The order for the bonds was turned over to Edward R. Mitton and Richard H. Edwards, Jr., President and sales promotion director, respectively, of Jordan Marsh Company.

More than 200 persons attended a war bond rally for the civilian personnel of the Greater Boston area of the Newark Signal Corps Inspection Zone, at Collins Hall of Boston Teachers College yesterday.

Liquor Sellers Fined $200 Each

Clarks, Inc., Washington Street restaurant, and Helen Sine of Gordon Street, Brighton, a waitress there, were each fined $200 in the Municipal Court today for selling liquor to a 12-year-old girl. The complaints resulted from the police investigation of the young girl's story when she was brought into the Juvenile Court.

Judge Joseph T. Zottoli said: "These cases are more important than the general public realizes. One of our major problems today is the 'teen age girl who goes out with servicemen."

The two defendants appealed to the Superior Court.

C. I. O. Wins Union

Certification of the United Office and Professional Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations as the collective bargaining unit for agents of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in Massachusetts is announced by the State Labor Relations Board. In an election conducted by the Board last week the C. I. O. union won 547 to 294 over the Federation of Metropolitan Life Insurance Underwriters.

Big Airplane Guns Ready To Blast Enemy

When the "second front" opens in western Europe, the United Nations will hit the Germans so hard with one of the most powerful aircraft cannon ever developed that they won't know what happened to them, Col. J. C. Solberg, commanding officer of the Boston Ordnance District, confidently predicted today.

A rising stream of powerful 75-mm aircraft artillery that will knock out any tank, sink armored warships and destroy heavy enemy emplacements is flowing into foreign bases from United States war plants including the United States Machinery Corporation of Beverly and Boston, Colonel Solberg said.

Confident that neither the Germans nor the Japanese will have any comparable artillery capable of matching the new 75s, the Colonel said that the new guns are more than twice the size of the largest enemy aircraft weapon and "will do twice as much damage."

"Army air gunners in training in the United States," he added, "have already achieved remarkable target results with the new gun, scoring numerous bull's-eyes on small objects at thousands of yards. This pin-point precision marksmanship, coupled with precision day and night bombing techniques with the big, new ordnance blockbusters should help a lot in blasting open the road to Tokyo."

Initial demonstration to show that the high-powered 75 gun could be successfully fired from an airplane was given before a group of air corps officers more than four years ago when Col. Horace A. Quinn of the Ordnance Department fired the pilot model in a B-18 at Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland.

It has taken innumerable tests since then to complete the effectiveness of the new weapon at a time when it is needed to open paths into the heart of enemy territory. An idea of the fire power of the new airplane gun is gained in its description by ordnance heads as "more powerful than the field artillery most commonly used in the last world war. And it can be fired from airplanes traveling at high speeds."

Loyal Americans Of Japanese Birth Receive Praise

About 150 Japanese-Americans are now living in New England, according to Edward B. Marks, Jr., member of the War Relocation Authority, who spoke in Boston today before Rhode Island and Massachusetts Y. M. C. A. secretaries.

"The War Relocation Authority," Mr. Marks declared, "is assisting loyal Japanese-Americans to rahabilitate themselves in normal life."

He urged the importance of distinguishing between Japanese who are now loyal American citizens and those Japanese in the Orient whose treatment of American prisoners of war has been so horrifying. The former, he said, have responded to the atrocities on Bataan Peninsula not only with words of vigorous condemnation but by buying more War Bonds and giving blood to the Red Cross.

"About 9,000 American boys of Japanese ancestry," said Mr. Marks, "are now serving in our army. In Italy, the 110th Infantry Battalion of Japanese Americans has won high praise from its officers, and has fought valiantly."

Every relocation center, Mr. Marks, has its Y. M. C. A.

Allport to Speak

Prof. Gordon W. Allport, head of the Department of Psychology at Harvard, will be the speaker at the Wellesley Community Forum Sunday at 3 p. m., at the Community Playhouse, Wellesley Hills, it is announced. His topic will be "Tensions in Wartime: Racial, Religious, Personal—What's wrong with the other fellow?"

Jungle Club Inspiration

Associated Press

Little Carolyn Hasn't Met Daddy Yet

Little Carolyn McWatters of Malden, Mass., is the inspiration behind the "I've Never Seen My Baby Club," started by her father, Capt. John A. McWatters, among troops on Bougainville Island in the South Pacific. Carolyn looks at pictures in a magazine with her mother in their Malden home, and both hope Captain McWatters will have to resign his charter membership soon.

General Miles Praises U. S. O. As Enlarged Center Is Opened

War Activities in New England

"Buddies Club!"

In those two words hanging over the enlarged U. S. O. recreation center on Boston Common which he was helping to dedicate yesterday, Maj. Gen. Sherman L. Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command, saw the symbol of unity under which the world must learn to work, he said, after as well as during the war.

"Buddies Club! What a wonderful name!" the General exclaimed at the ceremonial luncheon yesterday introducing what has been called the largest and most complete enterprise of its kind in eastern United States. He hailed the term as the new big conception of friendship and unification to come out of this war.

Indeed, the General stated, the term "task force" is the greatest concept to spring from modern warfare. He continued substantially as follows:

"We have learned that all branches of the service must work together in one single unified force in order to be successful: Army, Navy, Marine, etc. And in addition, as in this club, we include the forces of our allies.

"This is the sort of unity we must learn and practice not only in our armed forces, but in the world generally. We are learning the art of working and living together. This club exemplifies it. In my day a soldier would never have thought of going into a sailor's canteen or vice verse—their social contacts were quite different. Now we have this splendid comradeship and we must learn and apply it to the rest of the world.

"After all, this is a citizens' army and its members are civilians in uniform. We are not a militaristic nation, thank God, and we want to get back into civilian clothes as soon as our job is done. For that purpose we must keep the kind of unity which is shown in these clubs."

Like Garands

The Japanese like the American-made Garand rifle as well as we do, only we can get them from our factories while the enemy has to capture them from the wounded.

This information released by the Boston Ordnance District today revealed that the Japanese are highly handicapped when confronted with the powerful semi-automatic weapon held by American soldiers, so much so that they are continually trying to infiltrate behind American lines to seize the temporarily stacked Garands of the wounded.

"Few Garands are stolen," the report said.

Service Men Invited

It will be open house for servicemen and their families at the Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street, Boston, tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday afternoons from 3 to 6 p. m.

Plane Search On

Naval authorities today stated they were still searching for the Navy bomber out of Quonset Air Base with six men and three officers aboard which failed to return home from a routine training trip yesterday. No names were released, although the next of kin have been notified that the plane is missing.

New Army Bout

An army may move on its stomach, as the saying goes, but the Army's new 10½-inch combat boot makes Americans "the best-shod soldiers in the world" has had much to do wit htheir foreign successes, according to Col. W. J. Calvert, Commanding Officer of the Quartermaster Depot in Boston, today.

He announced awards of contracts for an additional 57,000 pairs of boots which raises to 1,600,000 pairs the number ordered by the local depot within the last two weeks.

The new boot has a five-inch leather cuff at the top, designed to eliminate the legging, a full synthetic rubber heel and sole, and laces to the ankle. The cuff is fastened with two buckles so that it can be worn loosely around the lower leg to provide increased air circulation. A pair weighs 4¾ pounds.

Radcliffe Board Gets New Members

Five new members just appointed to the Advisory Board of the Radcliffe Training Course in Personnel Administration, include: Lawrence A. Appley, Vice-President, Vick Chemical Company, and Deputy Chairman and Executive Director of the War Manpower Commission; Helen Baker, Assistant Director of Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University; Donald K. David, Dean, Harvard Business School; Alvin Dodd, President, American Management Association, and Clarence Francis, Chairman of the Board, General Foods Corporation.

The board plans the curriculum and program for the 10 months' course which prepares 30 graduate students a year for personnel jobs.

Other members of the Advisory Board holding office from last year include: Mrs. Dwight Harken; Alva Kindall, Personnel Director, H. P. Hood and Sons; President Wilbur K. Jordan of Radcliffe; Fritz Roethlisberger, Associate Professor of Industrial Research, Harvard Business School; Sumner Slichter, Lamont University Professor at Harvard, and Edith G. Stedman, Director, Radcliffe Appointment Bureau.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Frederick J. Adams of the Regional Planning School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will give an illustrated lecture on "New England's Control of Her Own Destiny" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m.

Friday

Mrs. Sayward will talk on "The Tree of Life" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5

Radio Timetable: Page 5

Tax Blank Sends Them Back to School

By a Staff Photographer

Firm Representatives Register for New Tax Course

Thomas H. Hayes, field man for the Office of Internal Revenue at Boston, left, and Thomas J. Buckley, Deputy Collector, are shown handing out registration blanks to some of the 2,500 or more firm representatives who applied today for instruction in how to fill out the baffling income tax returns to help fellow employees. The course, which will be held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, lasts for three days, and is sponsored by the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue at Boston.

Bay Stater Proves Hero At Piva River

(The following story was written by Technical Sergeant Theodore C. Link of 5322 Savoy-court, St. Louis, Mo., a Marine Corps combat correspondent—distributed by the Associated Press.)

BOUGAINVILLE, (Delayed)—Back with his unit after a three-day adventure behind Japanese lines, Marine Private First Class Charles W. Bullis of Orange, Mass., told of sleeping in swamps and dodging Japanese after becoming separated from a patrol hunting for a wounded Marine.

The 18-year-old leatherneck's story has become almost a legend among his comrades.

It started on Sunday, when, as a member of a patrol sent out into Japanese territory around the native village of Kugubikopai, on the Piva River, he and seven other Marines were lost.

The group became separated when it fired on English-speaking Japanese and ran into withering machine-gun and rifle fire.

It was after 4 p. m. and dusk fell. Private First Class Bullis and the others, some wounded, were attacked by the enemy. Lying in the brush in front of pillboxes, they were warned to "play dead."

Kicked Around

The Japanese came out and kicked the Marine bodies around. One leatherneck jumped up and ran. He was killed. A sergeant moaned and was machine-gunned, along with a Navy hospital corpsman. Private First Class Bullis was turned over, his face in a pool of water. He nearly drowned. The Japanese washed in a nearby stream. When they left, Private First Class Bullis noted a wounded Marine nearby. He covered him with leaves near a big tree, which he marked in his mind.

All night the youthful leatherneck wandered about the Japanese bivouac area until he regained his sense of direction. He turned up at his camp the next morning. Instead of resting, he got a searching party together to return for the wounded leatherneck. Marine Technical Sergeant William S. Evans, 22, of Cumberland, Md., accompanied him along with 13 others.

They penetrated Japanese positions again, found the tree, but the Marine was not there. As the patrol began to withdraw, two Japanese machine guns opened up on them. The men flattened out on the ground on one side of a large log. Technical Sergeant Evans hit the ground on the other side and found himself pinned down by the enemy fire. (Technical Sergeant Evans returned to the Marine lines 10 hours later.)

Ran Into Patrol

The patrol, with Private First Class Bullis leading the way, ran into Japanese patrol moving parallel with them. No fire was exchanged even though the hostile force had spotted the Marines.

"Our artillery began a barrage and both patrols hit the ground," Private Bullis related. "After the first burst, the Japanese officer stood up and asked in perfect English, 'Is anybody hurt?' Two of our men, without thinking, answered 'no.' The Japanese then went off toward our lines. I heard later our men killed 29 of this bunch."

However, the American shells landed nearer and Private Bullis was knocked unconscious. His patrol continued without him. Regaining consciousness, he tried to get out of the Japanese area but ran into the enemy everywhere

They chased him, but he hid near the Japanese-occupied village. Later he attempted to get onto high ground, but ran into Japanese machinegun nests. He slept in the jungle and then continued wandering the next day.

On Tuesday night, Private Bullis was forced to sleep in a swamp. Wednesday night he reached Marine lines and nearly was shot as a Japanese.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bullis, or Orange, he enlisted October 14, 1942. A sister, Clara, lives at Southbridge, Mass.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair and Colder

Boston and Vicinity—Fair and much colder tonight. Increasing cloudiness before morning with cloudy weather Friday and continued cold. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine — Continued cold tonight with snow showers in mountain sections. Cloudy and not so cold Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Colder in north and much colder in south portions, with snow showers in the mountains. Cloudy and not so cold Friday.

Connecticut and Rhode Island—Fair and much colder tonight. Cloudy and continued cold Friday with light snow near the coast.

Massachusetts—Fair and much colder tonight. Cloudy and continued cold Friday, with light snow on Cape Cod.

Eastport to Block Island—Small craft warnings are being displayed north of Boston to Eastport.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:00 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Friday, 9:32 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

Slade's PEANUT BUTTER — Made of No. 1 grade of peanuts and salt

Unified Latin America Faces Brighter Outlook

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Feb. 3—South America has entered an entirely new phase in its relations to the swift current of world events.

Argentina's breaking of diplomatic relations with the Axis completes the bulwark of continental solidarity erected at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, two years ago. There Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla of Mexico predicted that Chile and Argentina would shine out clear and strong in the constellation of America as the night of common danger deepened. Actually, the night of external danger already is fading and with the new day come stirrings as yet undefined. These stirrings are seen in the strange eddy that has swept Bolivia into a political position so far recognized only by Argentina. Other stirrings are seen in the political unrest from which few countries of South America are entirely free.

The Paraguayan Government has just emerged successfully from a revolutionary outbreak, quickly snuffed. Asuncion is quiet and the situation is reported to be under control.

Some observers have been expecting a revolution in Argentina by March. Such a possibility is believed to have been reduced greatly by the break in Axis relations, although some authorities foresee a series of time bombs before the Argentine situation is stabilized.

There remains the hard task of effectively suppressing the extensive spy rings which the Argentine Government has uncovered officially and has cited publicly as reasons for the break. Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay, and other South American countries are supporting Argentina in this work and anticipate its successful fulfillment. Already the tension has been eased materially in this central cockpit of the continent.

Great new questions have to do with South America's reorientation in a world definitely turned away from the false lights of Nazi fascism and set toward a more practical human brotherhood.

Republicans Name Campaign Group

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The appointment of four Republican Senators serving their first terms as members of the G. O. P. Senatorial Campaign Committee was announced yesterday by Senator William H. White, Jr., of Maine, the Senate's acting minority leader.

Named by Senator White to serve on the Committee were Senators Owen Brewster of Maine, Hugh H. Butler of Nebraska, Chapman Revercomb of West Virginia, and Edward V. Robertson of Wyoming.

The Committee is headed by former United States Senator John G. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware, who was reappointed chairman previously.

The size of the Committe was reduced from six to five, Senator White's announcement showed, and the new appointees succeed these former members of the campaign Committee: Senators White, Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Republican minority leader, Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas, and John Thomas (R) of Idaho.

Mother-and-Son Team

She Builds Guns—He Shoots Them

Mother-and-son team battling the Axis is composed of Mrs. Critabel Boston, Firestone worker, and her son, Marine Sergeant Kenneth Boston, who was captain of an antiaircraft gun crew that downed five Japanese planes. His mother had helped to make the gun. In picture above, taken when Kenneth was a corporal, mother and son inspect a Bofors 40-millimeter antiaircraft gun in a Firestone plant at Akron, Ohio.

Willkie Urges $16 Billion Tax, Double Administration's Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Wendell L. Willkie, titular head of the Republican Party and candidate for renomination at the forthcoming National Convention in Chicago, favors taxation to the limit of American ability to pay—practically double what the Roosevelt Administration asked Congress for and which Congress refused to grant.

His proposal, made at the first of a series of meetings under the direction of Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger and sponsored by the New York Times in New York Times Hall here last night, evoked prompt reaction here today, some quarters applauding jubilantly. In others, it was seen as moving him a step further from the Republican nomination and the White House. In all these quarters, taxation was seen as a subject second in importance only to winning the war.

Mr. Willkie trimmed his demand for Federal revenue to prevent insolvency of the American corporate structure. Likewise, he would make it fit a scheme of things that would enable business to spring into action immediately after the war, convert to peacetime production, and provide jobs for the home-coming soldiers and war workers. But beyond these precautions, he came out strongly for taxing "every other dollar in every income group, corporate and individual"—for taxing them "ruthlessly . . . for the preservation of the American future."

$8 Billion Called Too Little

"I know that in the opinion of Congress, as evidenced by the bill on which the Senate and House conference committee has agreed," he said, "the $8,000,000,000 Treasury proposal is too high. If we are to be realistic, it is far too low; if we are to be realistic, we should aim to raise in additional taxes more than double that proposal. . . .

"So-called political experts tell you that the American people will never stand for a tough tax program. I do not agree with those so-called experts. Give the people an understanding of the issues involved and they will do their duty by their country, however, incredibly painful it may be. All this talk about inflation has not clarified the issue for our people. It has obscured it. The Administration has counted too little on the people's sense of obligation. . . .

"If, however, it is brought home that something more than mere dollars is involved in the country's fiscal policy; that our whole future of living is at stake; if the people are permitted to know that in the impending invasion of the European Continent, so essential to our victory, we are undertaking one of the most stupenduous and hazardous operations of military history, possibly involving untold loss of life; if the stark facts are presented to them, they will rise to any sacrifice and they will do so steadfastly. . . .

"Sacrifice Worth While"

"Corporations and individuals must alike pour into the Federal Treasury every dollar that can be spared from the hard, back-breaking business of fighting the biggest war in history. Of course, this will mean hardship; of course, this will mean discomfort. But the long future is worth all the sacrifice.

"There is not much comfort in a foxhole. There's little comfort waist-deep in the mud of Guadalcanal. It is not comfortable to crash-land a flaming plane. There is small comfort in the cold sea; there is no comfort as a prisoner of the Japs. Why should we be comfortable?"

Mr. Willkie, in the question and answer period that followed his address, renewed his plea for international co-operation between the United States and Russia. He held these the two military powers of the world. In reply tot a question, he admitted that he had been "irritated and annoyed" by the criticism directed at him by Pravda, Moscow journal, but he voiced the hope that the Russo-Polish boundary dispute would be settled peaceably in an orderly, legal fashion by some kind of a United Nations organization or international society.

Miles of Army Air Routes

At the beginning of 1943, the Air Transport Command of the United States Army Air Forces operated over 90,000 miles of air routes.

Guffey Blasts Magazine in Fiery Defense of Hull Pacts

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Foods, metals, and raw materials purchased by the United Nations from Latin America for three years for war purposes were indiscriminately lumped in Republican charges of a "$6,000,000,000 boondoggle" in South America, Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania declared here in rising to defend Cordell Hull and the Administration.

In a bristling counterblast at Senator Hugh Butler (R) of Nebraska, who made the charges twice on the floor of the Senate and simultaneously published articles of the same tenor in Reader's Digest, Senator Guffey included the latter magazine in his field of fire. He charged that Reader's Digest is the head of "a cartel of magazines" and that its publisher, DeWitt Wallace, is determined to "get Roosevelt" at whatever cost.

He explained Mr. Wallace's animosity on the ground that he had been "bitten by an income tax."

Attacks Linked to Articles

Each time Mr. Butler has made his attack on the Administration-State Department "good-neighbor policy" on the Senate floor, an article by the Senator has appeared in Reader's Digest. Taking cognizance of this, Mr. Guffey charged that because of the magazine's policy of buying articles and then "planting" them in other magazines, with the right to reprint later, Reader's Digest has ceased to be what it originally was and has become, instead, "a magazine which reflects not American opinion but Mr. DeWitt Wallace's prejudices."

Senator Guffey said the Digest has contractual relations with 25 to 30 magazines, including Curtis, Crowell-Collier, Hearst, and Luce publications, as well as Harpers the American Mercury and the Atlantic Monthly. Senator Guffey charged that the Digest "plants" its own articles in some of its "stooges," and then reprints them as allegedly reflecting American opinion. The lesser magazines, Senator Guffey charged, are particularly susceptible to the financial subsidies offered by the Digest.

Cuban Move Cited

Senator Guffey charged that the Butler articles actually were "ghost" written by Dr. Stanley High, former New Dealer.

Describing the Butler charges as "poisonous nonsense" regarding the United States foreign policy, he quoted the National Anti-Fascist Front of Cuba as urging President Batista "to bar from the mails the Spanish edition of the magazine which carried the Senator's attack on the grounds that it is 'disrupting friendly relations between the United States and the Latin-American countries.'"

Senator Guffey alleged that Senator Butler already had "refuted himself by admitting that his $6,000,000,000 estimate of the cost of the New Deal waste in Latin America is far-fetched in that this figure includes the cost of the food and other commodities normally purchased from Latin America, the cost of purely military projects in Latin America, and the cost of the measures needed to raise the level of health, transportation, and productivity in these countries whose resources are essential to the effective conduct of our own war effort."

Senator Guffey charged that some editors have refused to renew agreements with Reader's Digest. He continued:

"These, of course, are powerful and wealthy publications, but some of the smaller magazines . . . dare not rebel against the system which brings 'big names' to their table of contents and fat checks to their treasury!

"Those who swallow the bait soon find that Reader's Digest is not really interested in condensing their editorial finds but plans to use them as stooges, as trade outlets for articles commissioned, paid for and planted by the editor of the Reader's Digest! . . . I mention this ingenious system only as showing that the Reader's Digest is not what it used to be, but has become a magazine in its own name, with its own policies, its own ash to fry and its own system of bringing irresistible financial pressure to bear on authors and editors in order to further its policies and its business interests."

Editor's note: The Christian Science Monitor occasionally prints articles furnished by the Reader's Digest without charge, as part of an arrangement whereby the Reader's Digest is frequently given permission to reproduce Monitor articles. This newspaper has not, and will not, accept articles which deviate in any respect from its normal editorial standards and choice.]

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852 were $65
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Makers of Fine Clothes
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January 28 Was National Direct Sellers Day

★

That day found the men and women of Direct Selling organizations of the U. S. united in supporting the 4th War Loan.

Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
Buy Another Bond

The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co
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A postcard with your name and address will bring our representative in your locality.

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#4866—Black baby calf with leather sole, or army tan calf with leather or rubber sole—$9.45.

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And across the nation, linking producing center with training center and headquarters of the war effort with the key cities of the country, TWA planes are flying at a busier pace than ever before.

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★

Buy extra War Bonds today!

★

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ONE FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON
Allied with THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

The Benjamin Franklin statue in front of City Hall, Boston, was dedicated on September 17, 1856. The sculptor was Richard S. Greenough.

Polish Woman Attaché For Unity With Russia

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Poland and Russia must get along together despite the antagonism that has characterized much of their past history, according to Miss Natalia Aszkenazy, of the Polish diplomatic service, now on leave from London. Ways and means of co-operation among nations, whatever their previous differences, must be found if peace is to be achieved, she said in an interview today.

Both Poland and Russia, she granted, will have to make concessions. But Poland, she feels, must keep its relations with Russia on a basis that retains the nation's dignity.

Basing her opinion on first-hand observation during 14 months in Russia as a member of the Polish embassy staff, Miss Aszkenazy declared that one of the chief hurdles to such co-operation is the fact that Russians have so little knowledge of other countries.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Natalia Aszkenazy

Attaché in the Polish Diplomatic Service.

The Main Job

"I think the main job of the Americans is to make Russians understand better what America is," she said. Exchange of information and people between the two countries is, she feels, a vital need.

At a meeting of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club yesterday afternoon, Miss Aszkenazy described her experience in Russia from February, 1942, to April, 1943, when relations between Russia and Poland were "suspended." One thing that particularly impressed her was the desire of the Russian people for information about the outside world, especially the United States.

One of her most revealing experiences was a three-day train ride from Kuibyshev to Moscow. On the trains, she explained, is where you really get acquainted with Russians of all types. Both Army officers and civilians pumped her with questions about America. Although she had spent a year and a half at the Polish embassy in Washington; she confessed she could never satisfy their thirst for information—particularly that of the composer Dimitri Shostakovitch. At the end of the first day he had completely exhausted her knowledge of the subject.

Bookworm Type

Shostakovitch, whom she described as "the bookworm type, tall, with spectacles," was in the train on his way to Moscow to conclude arrangements with NBC regarding purchase of the rights to the first performance in America of his Seventh Symphony. Greatly excited about America, he was especially eager, of course, to know what kind of music was being played there.

Poland's first full-fledged woman diplomat would like to see more women being trained for diplomacy. She thinks it is a career in which they can contribute a great deal. "It requires tact, patience, and all sorts of things which women have not yet forgotten during this war," she said.

It is a fascinating job—but a full-time one, she insists. Miss Aszkenazy does not believe a woman can carry on a diplomatic career successfully and have a family, too. Not specifically trained for such a career herself, she has to do a great deal of studying apart from her actual official work. Constant research into history, international law, and details about conferences, not to mention the time necessarily spent in getting acquainted with the people and culture of whatever country she is in, keeps her more than busy. And it is to be remembered she had the initial advantage of thorough facility in the Polish, Russian, German, French, and English languages.

Wide Schooling

Her experience has been enriched by schooling in England, France, Italy, and Switzerland as well as her homeland. At Geneva University she specialized in economics and politics. "A kind of preparation," she admits.

Incidentally, she wouldn't take anything for the six months of secretarial training she made time for in England. Not only can she type her own letters and speeches when traveling, but she can supervise an office staff more intelligently because she knows how the secretarial end of the work ought to be done.

Miss Aszkenazy is speaking at the Harvard Club this evening.

Ice Cream Day Like Home To Boys in Africa

How the Red Cross managed to get ice cream to the troops in North Africa was described today by Edgar V. M. Gilbert, just returned from the Mediterranean battle area, in a luncheon address to the Kiwanis Club of Boston in the Hotel Touraine.

Next to home and their best girls, this ice cream was "the fondest thing the boys were of," Mr. Gilbert declared, smiling at the recollection. Those thousands of gallons of chocolate ice cream took them right back to Brooklyn and Boston and Kalamazoo, he said. "It wasn't as smooth or creamy as the good product they were used to at home, but how the boys loved it!"

Mr. Gilbert, veteran New York hotel man, served for nine months as Red Cross Food Administrator in the North African theater of war. In his effort to supply the troops with ice cream, he ran into difficulties such as the fact that North Africa provided no spoons, containers, or plates. However, he found a factory where little tin spoons could be stamped out, and he had tin cans flattened to serve as plates. GI milk cans became ice cream containers. Army mess sergeants gave the raw materials, and the Red Cross made and froze the ice cream.

"Some of the boys hadn't seen ice cream for 15 months," he said. "You should have heard them. At first they just couldn't believe they were going to get ice cream at our 55 club units. When they finally did believe it, they never got over it, and they certainly never got enough of it!"

One aviation outfit, he said, thought it worth while to fly 800 miles each week so their boys could have ice cream for Tuesday dinner.

The Kiwanis Club luncheon was one of the first of several occasions on which Mr. Gilbert will speak in behalf of the 1944 Red Cross War Fund, which from March 1 to 22 will raise $4,641,000 in Greater Boston, $200,000,000 nationally.

When Boston Harbor Froze Solidly

Cunarder Britannia Left for Ocean Crossing on Feb. 3, 1844

This reproduction is of a century-old engraving, which mariners later complained was not accurate, and which was done over to show a channel wide enough to accommodate the vessel.

Feb. 3, 1844—Britannia Sails; Ship Channel Cut Through Ice

Exactly 100 years ago today the Cunard Line packet Britannia sailed from Boston through a 60-foot channel cut in 12-inch ice.

Commemorating that event, a group of Bostonians plan to follow the same course—without going through a channel cut in ice—next Saturday. Special arrangements have been made for a vessel to take the trip under auspices of the Massachusetts Historical League. Mayor Tobin and a representative of the Cunard Line have been invited.

In those days of sailing ships, windjammers and clippers, the merchants of Boston felt it was their responsibility to assure entrance and clearance from the port of cargo carriers, as far as ice conditions were concerned, according to Lieut. Edward Rowe Snow of Winthrop, widely known historian. The merchants held a meeting in Boston with Mayor Martin Brimmer early in 1844, he said, at which several hundred dollars were pledged for cutting a channel in the harbor ice.

An appeal was sent to the citizens of the State and of all New England. They came from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, traveling by horse-drawn sleighs and pungs, he said today, bringing their ice saws and tools. Blocks of ice were cut, 30 feet square, from the East Boston dock, to a point close to what is now the pier at Long Island, a distance of better than five miles. The blocks were worked under the 12-inch ice coating of the harbor with block and tackle, Lieutenant Snow said, permitting the safe passage of the Britannia. About 500 men worked on the job, and an engraving was made of the scene.

In 1876, skippers, pilots and navigators complained that the engraving was not accurate and showed a channel that was not wide enough for the Britannia to use. A new engraving was made, satisfying the mariners, and when news of it reached England, it was interpreted to indicate that Bostonians were suppressing the picture to avoid "hurting" the port with views of ice, explained Lieutenant Snow. "Yet, all the while, Bostonians were proud of their ability to overcome the obstacle," he said today.

It was about this same time that 7,000 skaters were recorded on the harbor ice at one time, said Lieutenant Snow. Enterprising persons put ladders down from piers to the ice along what corresponded to the modern Atlantic Avenue, charging 1 cent each to descend to the ice, he said.

Researchist

Robert C. Putnam

United Shoe Machinery Corporation chemist, who predicts a bright future for cheap plastics.

Chemist Sees Broad Future For Plastics

What has been done in the past with plastics is only a small part of what is to come in the future, according to Robert C. Putnam, research chemist for the United Shoe Machinery Corporation.

The young chemist spoke last night before a graduate group at the Technical School for Plastics Industry, Huntington Avenue, Boston, on "New Developments in Plastics."

He said the United States is now in a more favorable position in regard to the future of plastics than are most other countries because it has such a large supply of crude oil and natural gas.

"Use of plastics for building materials will probably be demanded in the near future," he said, "but such plastics must be very cheap, and the plastics which can be produced cheaply now are few and far between." A number of concerns in the United States, he said, however, are making raw materials for plastics available in large quantities, and predicted that the most likely source of inexpensive plastics was waste products of industry, such as lignin from pulp mill waste, and bagasse from can sugar waste.

Childs Pictures War Capitals

Glimpses of four great capitals under the stress of wartime were given this noon by Marquis Childs, noted author and Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, at the second Author's Luncheon, under the sponsorship of the Jordan Marsh Company at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Stockholm, which he visited last autumn, he described as a little inhibited and unhappy. He found there an extra degree of unity and coherence in the face of tremendous pulls.

"In London I envied the unity of the people and wished that the American people were closer to the war so that they could achieve something like it," he said. "The people are a little tired and terribly anxious to get it over with."

Rio de Janeiro, he added, was an extraordinary city undergoing a tremendous boom. There was lots of gaiety on the surface with many night clubs and places of amusement, Mr. Childs continued. A few people have made lots of money but most people have to struggle under a terrific price rise. These ordinary people unfortunately put most of the blame on the Americans for their price raises, he asserted.

"In Washington now there is, of course, lots of confusion and duplication, but it is greatly exaggerated, perhaps dangerously so," Mr. Childs said. "Criticism of Washington has been carried so far that it has served to discredit the function of government unfairly. A great job is being done by Washington, and thousands of workers have made real sacrifices to go there to do the job out of a sincere patriotic motive."

Joseph Auslander, poet and consultant in poetry to the Library of Congress, read "An Open Letter to the Unconquerable Norwegians," which is one of a series of poems which he has written to honor the oppressed peoples of occupied countries. He also read a group of his poems entitled "The Unconquerable Americans," which were inspired by letters received from Gen. Mark Clark by his wife.

The third speaker was Mrs. Elizabeth Janeway, whose first novel, "The Walsh Girls," is a best seller. A graduate of Barnard College, who has written many short stories, Mrs. Janeway in 1935 won Story Magazine's Intercollegiate Short Story Contest.

Army to Teach Best Way Of Ending War Contracts

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Termination of war contracts in the Boston Ordnance District has not run into great volume; no really big ones have been canceled; terminations are running along fairly smoothly, and when a settlement is reached payments are going through promptly, often within 30 days.

This outline of the contract termination situation in the Boston Ordnance District was given here today by Vincent C. Stanley, Executive of its Contract Termination Board. The District comprises all of New England except Connecticut and Massachusetts west of Worcester County.

Mr. Stanley's comment prefaced the opening here tomorrow of the first "Termination School" for war contractors of this area. Invitations have been sent to 350 prime contractors and subcontractors. Not many have terminations immediately in prospect but eventually, as the war ends, all will, and the school is designed to bring them up-to-date on War Department rules and policies.

Time Enough for All

The course will run six hours and if necessary will be repeated.

Contract termination here has been placed by the War Department in the hands of businessmen. George W. Sweet, Chairman of the Contract Termination Board, is a former President of the Studebaker Sales Company of New England, and is now President of the Newton National Bank. Mr. Stanley retired last May as President and General Manager of the Gamewell Company of Newton, the largest manufacturer of municipal signalling apapratus for fire and police departments, and is now serving as President of the Newton Chamber of Commerce.

"Termination of war contracts is not as complicated as many think it," Mr. Stanley said. "In all respects there are no different elements in it than in a transaction between two corporations where a contract has to be ended. There could be no settlement unless proper figures and records were presented that could be substantiated.

Claim Not in Proper Shape

"As long as war contractors follow standard accounting practices and put their claims in proper form that can easily be verified, there will be no difficulty or delay in getting a prompt settlement. That means cash, and generally within 30 days.

"The whole delay that we have met with here has been caused by a contractor not putting his claim in the right shape.

"The Termination School is being held to carry out the War Department's long-range plan to simplify and speed the ultimate conversion of American industry to a peacetime basis.

"The Ordnance Department is still procuring supplies and still placing war contracts in this district. As the character of the war changes, there has to be a change in the type of war material needed. This will go on until the close of hostilities with Japan.

"Many hundreds of millions of dollars will be involved in contracts terminated when the war ends. The handling of terminations throughout the war period has an important effect on the economic functioning of the country.

"It is essential to bring war contractors into the Termination School to appreciate the need of informing themselves on the situation so that they can properly present their claims.

"Both prime contractors and subcontractors have been invited. While it is the responsibility of the prime contractor to obtain the claims of the subcontractors, the claim of the prime contractor cannot be settled unless the claims of the subcontractors are included.

Subcontractors Should Attend

"So it will be very useful to bring the subcontractors into the school to post them on what they should do for themselves in presenting their claims to the prime contractors."

Mr. Stanley added that War Department policy on termination had recently been simplified and clarified by adoption of recommendations made by Bernard M. Baruch and John Hancock.

"The latest change provides that in case negotiations fail, settlement may be had by a formula named in the Baruch-Hancock report of last month," Mr. Stanley noted. "This sets up the amount of profit that can be expected to run not more than 6 per cent on processed items and not more than 2 per cent on materials and purchases on which no work has been done.

"It is fair for the War Department to see that the Government does not pay a profit to a contractor when he has done no work. This is a point which naturally has its concern to every taxpayer."

The Termination School will be conducted by Richard Thorndike, Control Executive of the Boston Ordnance District.

Textile Strikers Demand Pact

Striking textile workers at Fall River will not be brought back to their jobs by Army occupation of the mills but will return only if the issues that caused the stoppage are removed, Joseph Ainsworth, Secretary of the Loom Fixers' Union, said over the long-distance telephone today.

The tieup, biggest in New England, originated nearly two months ago over terms of a labor agreement between the employers' association and the Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"We will not go back under the contract as signed up," Mr. Ainsworth said. "One point is a seniority clause, another preferential hiring, and the third a verbal agreement calling for the placing of two men who are not needed in each mill, a plan to replace our members.

"Our people left their work on account of those clauses, they have been out eight weeks, and surely they won't go back under these conditions. You can't blame them for that. If these clauses were taken out, they would return."

The terms in dispute have been interpreted by the striking independent craft unions as favoring the C. I. O. to the point of threatening ultimately to wipe out the old independent craft organizations.

Unless the stoppage soon ends, Mr. Ainsworth indicated that many of the craftsmen would take jobs in other concerns, since after 60 days from the start of the tieup they would become eligible to work in any plant in the country.

Navy Casualties List 14 N. E. Men

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Navy Department today announced 145 casualties of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, including 14 New Englanders.

The New Englanders:

Connecticut

Iassogna, Bernard A., Private First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Iassogna, Bridgeport.

Maine

Galvin, John Edward, Jr., Yeoman, First Class, U. S. Navy. Missing. Father, John Edward Galvin, Sr., Millinocket.

Grant, Francis William, Fire Controlman, Third Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Killed. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Henry Grant, Wiscasset.

Massachusetts

Allen, Matthew, First Lieut., U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Mother, Mrs. Russell B. Allen, Concord.

Funk, Arthur James, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Father, Raymond Funk, Hyde Park.

Garron, William A., Private First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Mother, Mrs. Eva Gierasotosky, Lynn.

Goncalves, John, Radioman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Wife, Mrs. Lillian Gomes Goncalves, Fall River.

Graham, James Patrick, Seaman Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Killed. Parents, Mrs. Patrick Graham, Dorchester, Boston.

Hamilton, Pembroke T., Private First Class, U. S. M. C. R. Missing. Mother, Mrs. Edith E. Hamilton, Marblehead.

June, Robert Leonard, Watertender Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Wife, Mrs. Helen Irene June, Somerville.

New Hampshire

Harwood, William H., Jr., Private First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. (Previously reported wounded, December 24, 1943). Mother, Mrs. Katherine E. Harwood, Hudson.

Rhode Island

Hall, George McLean, Radioman, Third Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Killed. Mother, Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Hall, Providence.

Jones, William Clarence, Aviation Chief Machinist's Mate, U. S. Navy. Missing. Wife, Mrs. Veryl Mellor Jones, West Warwick.

St. Paul's Canon Called to Milton

The Rev. Dr. Norman D. Goehring, canon of St. Paul's Cathedral in Boston, has been called to St. Michael's Church, Milton, to be rector, the Very Rev. Edwin J. van Etten, Cathedral Dean, announced recently.

He also disclosed that the Rev. Harry E. Goll, Jr., of Trinity Church, Bridgewater, and Chaplain of the State Reformatory there, will join the Cathedral staff tomorrow to fill the place vacated by Rev. Calvin Elliott, now a Chaplain in the Navy. The Rev. Mr. Goll will also serve as Chaplain at Deer Island.

Dr. Goehring, who is to take up his new duties early in March, served 15 years among students at Harvard and other institutions, and for two years as director of the New England Christian Committee for Refugees, before coming to the Cathedral about two years ago. He is also director of the Temple Place United Service Organizations Servicemen's Center and will continue this work.

Teacher Adjustments Needed

Teachers need adjustment of salaries and conditions to encourage them to teach the lower grades, says Miss Catherine M. McHugh, President, for the past nine years, of the Boston Elementary Teachers Club.

Referring to complaints voiced at last night's meeting of the Club, she explains that members have no desire to abolish any of the present institutions, but they do feel discontented because of the discrimination they experience as a group.

"The first six grades are wonderful grades," in her opinion, "and they should have wonderful teachers." Yet there is no incentive for the Boston elementary school teachers, she points out, either to enter or to remain in the elementary grades. Many of them leave to go into junior high school because of the higher salaries and because they can thus become eligible for appointments as masters' assistants.

But an elementary teacher, no matter what degrees she holds or what other qualifications she possesses, is not permitted to take the masters' assistants examination. Before taking that a teacher must qualify to teach in intermediate grades, regardless of education or of the fact that she never intends to teach in intermediate.

The difference in salary, says Miss McHugh, who teaches the first grade at the Benjamin Dean School, South Boston, appears to influence the public's atttiude too, and teachers who have a great contribution to make in the elementary school are constantly being asked, 'When are you going to get out?" or "When do wou expect promotion?"

"No one phase of a child's life is more important than any other phase," in her estimation, "and teachers equipped for each should be supplied and encouraged to remain in those grades."

Dr. Padelford Says Peoples Must Run Own Affairs to Avoid Dictatorships

"Dictatorships have always been built upon the theory of the indispensability of certain men continued in office and upon the insidious weakening of the determination of people to arrange their own affairs," declared Dr. Norman J. Padelford, Professor of International Law and Organization in the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

Dr. Padelford, who spoke last evening at the initiation meeting of Delta Chapter, Phi Beta Kappa, at Tufts College, has for the past year been serving as special consultant on international affairs for the State Department in Washington.

Urging that it was the role of the scholar to bring out clearly the lessons of the past, the issues of the moment, and the principles underlying the whole, Dr. Padelford stressed that the scholar must also point out the consequences which follow any weakening of the fibers of democracy and the people's faith in the Government.

"Gradually the theory has been developing," Dr. Padelford said, "that communities and states are no longer competent to handle such matters as education, social welfare, police power, and the construction of public works. By the taxing power and the authority to regulate commerce between the states, as well as by an exaggerated interpretation of the emergency powers of the Executive, the Federal Government has laid its hands upon practically every phase of private enterprise.

"From such measures," he warned, "tyranny has flowed in other societies and times, withering the roots of private endeavor and bringing nations, once esteemed great, to the brink of internal upheaval."

Declaring that equally serious dangers threaten the nation in the realm of international relations, Dr. Padelford warned that we shall have to choose "between empire, sober collaboration with others through the long years of peace, or withdrawal again to the provinciality and irresponsibility of isolation and pacificism."

Ten undergraduates were initiated into the Chapter last evening, while alumni membership was extended to Wilfred H. Ringer, headmaster of Brookline High School. Dr. Harold H. Blanchard, chapter president, presided.

'El' Sues State For $3,652,573

The Boston Elevated Railway has filed suit in Suffolk Superior Court to collect $3,652,573.73 from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the action coming only two day after the "El" had turned over to the State a 1943 surplus of more than $1,300,000 for distribution to 14 Greater Boston communities.

The amount sought represents the company's reported deficit for 1940-41 and the railway contends that under the Public Control Act the State pays any deficit incurred by the Elevated.

Probe of Board Likely

Governor Saltonstall's summary removal of three members of the State Board of Registration in Medicine may be followed by an investigation of the Board's activities by the Attorney General's office, it is believed at the State House today.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "V" and "W" now valid; "X" becomes valid Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13, "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Red stamps, Book 4, numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M" and remaining 96 brown points in Book 3, now valid for purchase of pork from farmers. Number 8 coupons in Book 4 good for 10 points each, regardless of point value printed on them.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 will become valid on Feb. 1 for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J," now valid; expire Feb. 20.

Green stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid expire March 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. Period 3 coupons also good until March 14 (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Greater Boston Girls Join Up

United States Coast Guard

SPAR Rookies Off for Florida Training

Jeannette D. Joyce of Newton Center, at the left, whose three brothers fighting overseas urged her to join the Spars, shakes hands with Dorothy Arnold Donald of Needham, at the right, who joined the Spars after her cousin, Chief Petty Officer James Davis, was lost with the Coast Guard cutter Escanaba. Spar Ruth Taft, Seaman Second Class, of Holyoke looks on. The two Spar rookies left Boston today with a group of 35 for training at Palm Beach, Florida.

Bushnell Ruling Favors Veterans

Veterans of World War I, who become incapacitated for Civil Service jobs which they held when they entered the armed services in World War II, are entitled to retirement benefits, although their incapacity may prevent their reinstatement in the positions, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell ruled today. The Attorney General's opinion had been asked by Paul W. Foster, chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

In another opinion the Attorney General ruled that all employees of State Prison, Massachusetts Reformatory and Norfolk Prison Colony should be included under Civil Service, if they have prisoners actually under their charge. This opinion had been requested by State Civil Service Director Ulysses J. Lupien for employees representing the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

Finn Heads Cameramen

Clarence Finn, of the Boston Post, was re-elected President of the Boston Press Photographers' Association at the annual meeting at the Hotel Essex recently Other officers elected are: Arthur Egan, Egan Photo Service, Vice-President; Morris Fineberg, Boston Post, Treasurer, and Morris Ostroff, Daily Record, Secretary. Elected to the Board of Directors are William Meikle, Anthony Cabral, both of the Boston Traveler; George Woodruff, International News Photos; Harry Simard, Boston American, and Robert Thompson, Boston Post.

N. W. L. B. Stand

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The National War Labor Board is expected to announce its stand in the Fall River (Mass.) textile strike tomorrow, it was learned today on good authority.

Should the Board decide to ask the President to intervene in the eight-week dispute which has halted or interfered with work in

Veteran Marine Enlisted at 14

By the Associated Press

Milford, Conn., Feb. 3

One of the Marines who took part in the capture of Hill 660, New Britain, has been a fighting man for three and a half years although, his mothers said today, he still is more than a month shy of his 18th birthday.

This was disclosed by Mrs. Ann Toothill after a newspaper's inquiry for information about her son, Pfc. William Toothill, who had been mentioned in New Britain news dispatches about the taking of the hill.

Mrs. Toothill said her son's officers know now that he falsified his age when he enlisted Sept. 1, 1940. Though only 14, he was then over six feet tall and weighed 180.

Baldwin
TODAY'S GREAT PIANO

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JOSE ITURBI, the great pianist-conductor, says: "Has no superior in action, tone and responsiveness."

CHOOSE YOUR PIANO AS THE ARTISTS DO

"Hey, what are you doing?"
"Oh this ice cube tray's stuck again."

Boston Edison Company says ... don't force or pry your ice cube trays. You may lose your freezing unit for the duration. Try defrosting ... *regularly!*

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

Portraits of Soldiers and Sailors Shown—'Eroica' at Youth Concert

Kalah Novack's Exhibition; Guild of Artists Display

An exhibition of portraits and still-lifes by Kalah Novack is now on view at the Copley Society. The better part of the exhibition is devoted to a series of penciled portraits of servicemen made at USO centers. Hundreds of these portrayals have been produced. The sailors and soldiers receive the original drawings after posing.

Mrs. Novack has learned to work dispatchfully and efficiently. Her former experience in making portraits has served her well and the rapidity requisite in this program has developed her skill and observation. She notes the typical traits of her eager sitters; sometimes she pokes fun at some little foible, sometimes she heightens the more pleasing qualities. In the dozens and dozens of little pencil portraits at the Copley Society there is a cheerfulness and comradeliness.

Among the models are Chinese and Mexicans, Australians, French, Russians. There are officers and privates, seamen and land fighters. There is a portrait of Captain Marquis, first WAC to reach foreign soil. This is a crayon drawing, one of several larger-scale portraits which are also exhibited. They show the range of Mrs. Novack's gifts, beyond the quick sketch. She has a sure hand and a keen eye. There are further pastels, oils, and water colors revealing her searching efforts with brush and pigments.

Guild of Boston Artists

At the Guild of Boston Artists now on view are two exhibitions: sculptures by Mary O. Bowditch and oils by Henry H. Brooks.

Miss Bowditch shows a group of portraits executed in marble, limestone and terra cotta. She works directly on the material and the small likenesses reveal the delicacy of her hand, and the responsiveness of both tool and material to her touch. A portrait head in rose marble is a work of special delicacy, the modeling handled with remarkable aptness, to subject and substance. A small head of a child, also carved in marble, is poetically moving.

Mr. Brooks is partial to flowers, nice bouquets of garden flowers decoratively arranged in metal, or pottery or glass containers, and painted with some degree of formality. He shapes the blossoms articulately, establishes their characteristic contours unmistakably. He does not lapse into the casual or cursory, but holds to his responsible task to the last stroke of an enunciating brush. Among blossoms respectfully rendered are petunias, comos, calendulas, roses, canterbury bells. Among a few landscapes wrought in milder accents is a notable Guatemalan scene.

D. A.

Plays in Prospect

Vincent Youmans' Ballet Revue at the Boston Opera House, beginning Monday. Included in the program will be three Massine ballets—Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Antar," and Lecuona's "The Unfortunate Painter"—and three numbers by Eugene Van Grona—Lecuona's "Black Rhapsody," "Zambra Gitana," and "Rhumba Finale." Olga Coelho, Brazilian soprano-guitarist, and Nestor Chayres, Mexican tenor, will be vocalists. John Sebastian will play harmonica solos. A 55-piece orchestra will be conducted by Max Goberman.

Thank You Svoboda—At the Plymouth, beginning Thursday, Feb. 17. Adaptation by H. S. Kraft from John Pen's novel, "You Can't Do That to Svoboda." Sam Jaffe will head a cast which includes Whitford Kane, Arnold Korff, Edward D'Oize, Frank Conlan, Adrienne Gessner, and John McGovern. Mr. Kraft is directing the production for Milton Baron.

'Merry Wives' Friday

The Tributary Theater's production of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" will be presented at New England Mutual Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings. Performances will begin at 8:30.

José Iturbi

Recitalist at Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon

Full Beethoven Symphony Holds Children's Attention

It was only a question of the young folks giving attention to the slow movement of the "Eroica" Symphony of Beethoven at the Youth Concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, and the job of big listening was done. By a peculiar pedagogic insight, Wheeler Beckett, the conductor, understood this and made just enough mention of it before starting the players going in the episode to make the hearers, especially those of lesser age, feel their responsibility. Never, surely, was the Funeral March of the Symphony No. 3 in E flat played to a more appreciative audience.

Here was a case of musical performance that cancels out the notion of difference between maturity and immaturity in power for grasping idea. Beethoven's speech is just as plain to the subteen section of the community as to the advanced sections. There is no elementary class any more. All go to the same school on equal terms; no small people and no grown-ups, except as they may want to sort themselves out into the one and the other division for social convenience's sake.

The masterworks of tone become the possession, therefore, of childhood, thanks to whatever cause anyone wishes to assign. Mr. Beckett has proved the point beyond confutation. The Boston Symphony men must be surprised at the interest they have had the privilege of awakening down in the lower grades of school. Ought they to be, though? The performers on stringed instruments among them know well enough that playing on the violin has to begin very young indeed in order to get anywhere. Why, then, should not study of the great things composed for a combination of stringed and wind instruments get going early?

Heavy stuff by no odds dominated the show at this February meeting of the Youth Concerts subscribers. Yet something better than trifles was put on the program by way of contrast and relief to the Beethoven Third Symphony, the other numbers being the ballet music from Ponchielli's "Gioconda," and the "Finlandia" tone poem of Sibelius.

The afternoon was pretty well handled, too, by Mr. Beckett. There was not much for him to do with the symphony but let the musicians review it as they have been presenting it of late at regular concerts. There was more, really, in the two smaller works, which came down from the library shelf after a rest of a while. These the men were inclined to take out of Mr. Beckett's hands and drive furiously through with loud, unrestrained tone.

But that was all the same to the house, which was bubbling with enthusiasm anyway. An unexpected outburst or two in the metallic corner of the platform in the "Dance of the Hours" gave a needed chance for a laugh, and no harm if the tune of "Finlandia" went a little boisterously toward the break-up of the occasion.

W. P. T.

Kathleen Roche

In the Gilbert and Sullivan Company at the Boston Opera House.

Symphony by Bernstein

Symphony No. 1, "Jeremiah," by Leonard Bernstein, is a title written for the first time in Boston Symphony Orchestra announcements, and is the name of a work which will have its première at the concerts of Feb. 18 and 19 in Symphony Hall under the baton of Serge Koussevitzky. Other things listed for presentation at the same time are the Symphonic Poem, "La Procession Nocturne," by Rabaud, and the Symphony No. 3 in E flat major, "Rhenish," by Schumann.

The orchestra is away next week, visiting New York and other cities. It returns the following week and gives a Cambridge concert at Sanders Theater on the evening of Feb. 17, presenting the Symphony No. 3 in F major of Brahms, "La Procession" of Rabaud, and the "Damnation of Faust" music of Berlioz.

Appearing at the Museum

Olga Averina, soprano, Paul Fedorovsky, violinist, and Verona Durick, pianist, give a program in the Victory Concerts series at the Museum of Fine Arts on the afternoon of Sunday, Feb. 6, at 4 o'clock. For regular matters, Mme. Averino presents songs by Russian composers and French and a group of songs by Schubert, and Mr. Fedorovsky and Mme. Durick present the Debussy Sonata for Violin and Piano. Out of the ordinary line, Mme. Averino and Mr. Fedorovsky present Four Songs from "Medieval Anthology," by Gustav Holst.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Copley—"The Family Carnovsky," starring Maurice Schwartz. 8:30. Matinees Saturday and Sunday.
Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:30.
Plymouth—"Jacobowsky and the Colonel," presented by The Theater Guild. Featuring Louis Calhern, Annabella and Oscar Karlweis. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Boston Opera House—"The Gondoliers," presented by the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company. 8:30.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra members. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8.
Tomorrow
Copley Plaza, Oval Room — Symphony Luncheon. Discussion of this week's Symphony program by Boris Goldovsky, pianist. 12:15.
Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"True to Life." Mary Martin, Franchot Tone, Dick Powell. 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. "There's Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Douglas Drake. 1:55, 5, 8.
Fenway—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. 1:30, 4:45, 8.
Keith Memorial—"Gildersleeve on Broadway," Harold Peary. 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3, 5:55, 8:50. "North Star," Anne Baxter, Walter Huston, Dana Andrews. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55.
Kenmore—"Third Finger Left Hand," Myrna Loy, Melvyn Douglas. 2:50, 6:20, 9:30. "Thunder Birds," Gene Tierney. 1:20, 4:40, 8.
Majestic—"None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. 10:20 a. m., 1:08, 3:56, 6:44, 9:32. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal. 11:54 a. m., 2:42, 5:30, 8:18.
Metropolitan — "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson, Jerome Cowan. 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6:05, 8:45. "Riding High," Dick Powell, Dorothy Lamour, Victor Moore. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7:05, 9:40.
Modern—"Adventures of Tartu." 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:25. "Swingshift Maisie," Ann Sothern. 9:15 a. m., 12:40, 4:15, 7:50.
Orpheum—"What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 10:45 a. m., 1:40 4:30, 7:25, 10:15. "Swing Out the Blues," Alan Dinehart, Edward Fielding. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6:05, 8:55.
Paramount—"The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward, Dennis O'Keefe. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "O My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.
RKO-Boston—"Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones, June Vincent. 10:49 a. m., 1:47, 4:46, 7:34, 10:14. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:23, 6:26, 9:10.
Scollay—"A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:28, 6:35, 9:35. "Hands Across the Sea," Roy Rogers. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.
South Station Theater — "Mardi Gras." "Sailors All." "Through the Colorado Rockies," "Film-Vodvil." "Popular Science." "Freddie Fisher and His Orchestra." "Unlucky Dog," cartoons, and latest newsreels.
State—"What A Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 1:01, 4:05, 7:09, 10:13. "Swing Out the Blues," Alan Dinehart, Edward Fielding. 11:30 a. m., 2:34, 5:38, 8:42.
Telepix—"Scharnhorst Battle." "Fitzpatrick Tour." "Film Vaudeville." "Silver Wings." "Coast Guard." "Mardi Gras in New Orleans." cartoons. Digest of World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"Around the World." Kay Kyser, Joan Davis. 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:40.
Washington Street Olympia—"A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "Hands Across the Sea," Roy Rogers. 9:08, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "True to Life," Francot Tone, Mary Martin. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Baxter. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen.
Regent: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Isle of Forgotten Sins," John Carradine.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire. "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. "Pistol Packing Mama." Continuous 2-11.
Coolidge Corner: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "Never a Dull Moment," Rita Brothers.
Cleveland Circle: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "Jack London," Michael O'Shea. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Princess O'rourke," Olivia De Havilland. "Colt Comrades," William Boyd. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "Destroyer," E. Robinson, M. Chapman. "Shanty Town," Mary Lee, John Archer. 1:50, 8.
University: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 3:30, 6:40, 10.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone.
Codman Square: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "True to Life," Mary Martin. Dick Powell. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, 3:15, 8:05. "Mr. Muggs Steps Out," East Side Kids. 2:00, 7, 9:49.
Park: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," All-star cast. "Mystery Broadcast," Nils Asther, Ruth Terry.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix. "Always a Bridesmaid," Andrews Sisters. 1:30, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Princess O'Rourke," Robert Cummings, Olivia De Havilland. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Claudia," Robert Young. 2:30, 6:15. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. 4, 9:45.
MALDEN — Granada: "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 1:58, 5:06, 8:14. "No Time for Love," Fred MacMurray, Claudette Colbert. 3:15, 6:23, 9:31.
Mystic: "The Strange Death of Adolph Hitler," Gale Sondergaard. 2:05, 8:30. "Around the World," Kay Kyser, Joan Davis, Misha Auer. 3:20, 7, 9:45.
Orpheum: "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter, Margaret Lindsay. 2:25, 8:10. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella. 3:35, 9:20.
Maplewood: "Holy Matrimony," Gracie Fields, Monty Woolley. 3:29, 9:27. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven. 2:02, 8:02.
Strand: "True to Life," Mary Martin. 3:10, 8:25. "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weismuller, Nancy Kelly. 1:55, 7, 9:50.
MEDFORD — Medford: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. "Is Everybody Happy," Ted Lewis.
Fellsway: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Doughboys in Ireland."
MELROSE—Melrose: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Is Everybody Happy," Ted Lewis.
NATICK — Colonial: "Corvette K-235," Randolph Scott, Ella Raines. "Young Ideas," Herbert Marshall. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. "Is Everybody Happy," Ted Lewis, Nan Wynn. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Victory Through Air Power," "Deerslayer," Bruce Kellogg, J. Parker. 2, 8.
Strand: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 2, 8.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Winter Time," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Footlight Glamour," Arthur Lake, Penny Singleton. 2:05, 7:50. "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. 3:34, 9:09.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Flesh and Fantasy," Barbara Stanwyck. "Boo Your Uncle," Donald Woods. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. "Jive Junction," Dickie Moore.
Coolidge: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "There's Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. "Victory Through Air Power."
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie, John Payne, Glenn Miller and his orchestra.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Falcon and the Co-Eds," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Hitler's Madman," F. Morison, John Carradine.

Films at South Station

The program of short features at the South Station Theater beginning Friday will include: "Over the Wall," described as a featurette in which a prison priest pits his will and strength against a tough convict; "Harris in the Spring," a short musical; Grand Canyon in Technicolor; "Triumph Without Drums"; "Mountain Anglers"; three cartoons; 'Garden of Eatin," and newsreels.

Films at Telepix

"In the Drink," a British documentary of crash landings at sea, will be shown, starting Friday, at the Telepix. Other attractions will include a camera visit to the Grand Canyon with Fitzpatrick, "Film Memories of 1900," a dramatic novelette "Over the Wall," dance creations by Veloz and Yolanda, a "Daffy Duck" cartoon, and the newsreels.

Christian Science Program Feb. 6

Robert S. Van Atta will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, Feb. 6, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "Marching Men."

This is the ninth program in the 1943-1944 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 103.3 m.
Caracas—6:45 p. m.—Native Songs. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Starlight." Evelyn Laye. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"World Perspective." David Low. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Tomorrow's Pacific Programs. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 254 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8:15 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Friday, Feb. 4, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First and last Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Bangor—Sundays, 1:15 p. m., Feb. 13 and 20, WABI, 1230kc.
Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Third Sunday, 5 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.73me (25m), 9.70mc (31m).
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Fridays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Tuesdays, 3:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
Worcester — Second Fridays, 2 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia—Fridays, 1:45 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester — Tuesdays, 4 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WPCI, 1430kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.73mc (25m), 9.70mc (31m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 3:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

New Hampshire

Keene—Saturdays, 2 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.

New Programs

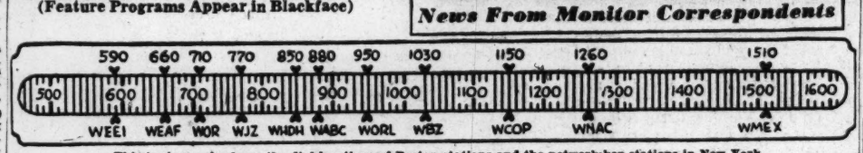
Vermont

Rutland—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Feb. 8, 9, 10, and 11, 9 a. m., WSYB, 1490kc.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6.30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network-key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news ..	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	Treasury Star Parade ..	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Concert Orchestra	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	News; Hollywood.,	Studio orchestra; guest	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry; Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted" ...	speaker	"Right to Happiness".	Variety show; orch....	Jamboree .....
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Show Tune Time	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Vets' Information.	Musical Poll of Hits ...	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Julia Sanderson: piano-	Erskine Butterfield's Or
4:45	Interview; Date	Musical Poll of Hits ...	'Young Widder Brown'	organ; songs; P Barnes	Eddy Duchin's Orch....
5:00	"Five O'Clock Follies": E. Howe...	All Star Dance Parade.	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Dick Jurgens' Or
5:15		"Dick Tracy": sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": sk..	Irish songs .....
5:30	Follies; Music	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish songs .....
5:45	American Women.	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service .....
6:00	'Page One': News	'Terry and the Pirates'	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale .....
6:15	CBS World News.	Newscast	Aivino Rey's Orchestra	"Digest": Songs	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	'Musically Yours'	"Jerry and Sky"	D'Arrigo Serenader	The World's Front Page	March to Victory .....
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Singing Stars; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day ....
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	'Star for a Night': Or.;	Fred Waring's Orch....	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:15	Harry James's Or.	amateurs; Billie Burke	J. W. Vandercook, news	"In the Gloaming"	R. Salinger, news; Talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen": dr..	Waltz Time: Music	Bob Burns, "Arkansas	"Confidentially Yours".	Studio speaker .....
7:45	"Mr. Keen": dr..	Waltz Time: Music	Traveler": Variety	Fred Lang, news	Studio speaker .....
8:00	Suspense: Ida Lupino: 'The Sisters'	Watch the World Go By	Fanny Brice; F. Morgan; Hanley Stafford	Moods for Moderns	Studio speaker .....
8:15		'Lum 'n' Abner"		Fulton Lursier Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch....
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"The Aldrich Family,"	'Human Adventure': dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch....
8:45	Death Valley; News	'Should Women Be	starring Dickie Jones	'Human Adventure': dr.	Irish music .....
9:00	Major Bowes Amateur program	Drafted for Service With Armed Forces?'	Music Hall: B. Crosby; D O'Connor; M Maxwell	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Toch's Quintet
9:15		Jan Savitt's Orch.	Joan Davis; J. Haley;	"Believe It or Not"	
9:30	Rinaldo Shore Show:	Dance orchestra; Dram.	show; Adolphe Menjou	'Ask Your OPA': Roundtable: "Fuel Oil"	Classical Album: Toch's Quintet
9:45	dr.; music; guest				
10:00	American Legion:	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello: Va-	Henry Gladstone, news.	News service .....
10:15	Dinner; speakers.	Sammy Eisen's Orch....	riety; Carmen Miranda	Biographical Sketches..	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
10:30	"Romance": Dick	'The Symphonette,' with	'March of Time': dr.;	Del Courtney's Orch....	Glenn Miller's Orch....
10:45	Haymes; g'st; or.	M. Piastro, conductor.	guest speakers; orch..	Drama; Music; Weather	Dick Stabile's Orch....
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Bobby Byrne's Orch....
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Harry Green's Orch....	Weather; "Off Record"	Griff Williams' Orch....	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
11:30	"Viva America":	Fishermen's program..	Music of New World:	Georgie Auld's Orch....	Day's End: music .....
11:45	Chuco Martinez	Dance orchestra; News	'Cowboys & Vaqueros'	Georgie Auld's Orch.	Day's End: News ....

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Bill Elliot..	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Fred Lang, news	
7:30	Music; News	'Alarm Clock': music...	News service	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum" ..	News service	Newsreel of the Air ....
8:15	Shopping Talk	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum" ..	Food News; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air ....
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	"Listen, Milady"	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air ....
8:45	Carl Moore: News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air ....
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk..	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	Breakfast Club	Talk; Church in Wild'd	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	This Living World	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News ..	"Yankee Tune Factory"	War Time; music ....
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Between the Lines	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News ....
10:00	'Valiant Lady': sk.	"Sweet River": drama	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program .....
10:15	American Stories ..	Music; "Music by Cugat'	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker .....
10:30	"Open a Door": sk.	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Helpmate": drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Shopping With Marie Mason"
10:45	Bachelor's Childr'n	"Easy Rhythms"	Chet Gaylord, songs ..	"Yankee Tune Factory"	
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill" ..	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Kick Conga!" .....
11:15	Second Husband ..	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ recital .....
11:30	"Bright Horizons".	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow": dr.	"Spotlight Revue"	Musical program .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'How'	News service .....
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news ...	Musical program .....
12:15	"Big Sister": sk...	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us" ..	News service	Musical program; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music..
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..	Victory Gardens	program	Hank Lawson's Music...	Italian drama: music..
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Rakov's Orchestra; songs	News commentator	Italian Melodies .....
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh		Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	"Luncheon With Lopez"	Treasury Star Parade..
1:45	"The Goldbergs" ..	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Mary Foster": sketch	Cedric Foster, news ...	Odds and Ends; Music
2:00	Serial drama	Rodrigues & Sutherland	'Guiding Light': drama	News; Musical Roundup	Curtain Time; with Jean Harper .....
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Today's Children": sk.	Yankee Kitchen	
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	Concert Hall	"Light of the World"..	Yankee Kitchen	"The Pepper Shaker"..
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk	Concert Hall	Betty Crocker, talk ..	Mutual Goes Calling...	News; Farm & Home..
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs.	"A Woman of America"	Sheelah Carter, news..	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	News; Snapshots..	Red Cross program:	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	'Cowboy Jamboree' ..
3:45	"Help Wanted"	speaker; orchestra	"Right to Happiness" ..	Variety show; orch....	'Cowboy Jamboree' ..
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Show Tune Time	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies .....
4:30	Elizabeth Janeway,	Musical Poll of Hits	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch....	Russ Morgan's Orch. ..
4:45	Treasury Parade ..	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown'	Bob Stanley's Orch....	Louis Armstrong's Or...
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All Star Dance Parade.	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; H. Musette's Or.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	Irish Melodies .....
5:30	Follies; Music	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies .....
5:45	American Women..	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service .....
6:00	News comments ..	Terry and the Pirates..	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale .....
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers...	"Digest

Two Russian Armies Trap 100,000 German Soldiers in Dnieper Bend

Continued from Page 1

bor, late dispatches from Pearl Harbor said.

The four-runway airfield at Roi, on the northern end of Kwajalein Atoll, was overrun Feb. 1, the second day of invasion and on the same day that forces went ashore at that point. The deep anchorage of boomerang-shaped Kwajalein Islet on the southern end of Kwajalein Atoll is seriously menaced, with one third of the islet already in American hands.

The airfield and anchorage are the keys to Kwajalein, world's largest atoll, thus promising the Americans investment of all its more than 30 islets surrounding a 655-square-mile lagoon.

The capture of Roi airfield and the invasion of Kwajalein Islet were announced Feb. 2 by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. These developments had been made possible by initial landings Jan. 31 on near-by cays, from which artillery was able to support the larger moves.

Admiral Nimitz' Feb. 2 communiqué made clear that the choice of Kwajalein for the invasion scene had fooled the Japanese, who for 25 years had been on the mandated Marshalls and long had been preparing their defense.

Parallel lines of eastern and western atolls make up the Marshalls, with Kwajalein near the center of the western group. Apparently, the Japanese had looked for an attack on the eastern group—the chain facing Hawaii more than 2,000 miles away—or at the southern extremities of either chain in the direction of the American-won Gilberts.

"It is now apparent that the attack took the enemy completely by surprise," Admiral Nimitz said.

American Marines landed Feb. 1 on Namur, adjacent to Roi. An Associated Press correspondent reported from there that the Leathernecks were mopping up on the last enemy resistance.

Namur was used by the Nipponese for barracks and to disperse planes. It is connected by a causeway with the Roi air base.

In the preparatory assaults, more than 5,000 tons of explosives hit Roi and Namur and an equal number smashed at Kwajalein Islet. Such furious attacks enabled all landings to be achieved against what was described officially as "little resistance."

Other Atolls Under Attack

While Marines and Army veterans of the Aleutian campaign expanded their holdings on Kwajalein, other fortified atolls in the Marshalls were kept under heavy attack.

The most powerful fleet ever assembled and hundreds of planes added their shells and bombs to the more than 14,000 tons of explosives which have been poured on the islands since Jan. 30.

Official reports, telling of moderate casualties and no losses among the huge array of battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, and other naval units, offered no grounds for belief the Japanese Navy has put in an appearance or that the Nipponese Air Force has offered any serious challenge.

The invasion, made possible by new-type weapons as well as amassed power, encountered trouble principally from the raging fires and explosions which continued after being touched off by the preparatory shelling and bombing.

Seventh Army Air Force fliers dropped more than 3,500,000 pounds of bombs on the Japanese bases preparatory to invasion.

In announcing the figures, 7th Air Force headquarters in Honolulu said the bombardment was supplemented by cannonading with the new rapid-fire 75mm cannon mounted in Mitchell medium bombers, and by frequent fighter-bomber and fighter strafing attacks.

Bombs ranged from 25-pound fragmentations to half-ton explosives and topped by one-ton bombs.

Flying the longest missions undertaken in any theater in this war—up to 2,400 miles, or four times the distance from London to Berlin—Liberators carried out more than 680 heavy bomber sorties between Nov. 12, 1943, and Jan. 31.

Mayor Says Tokyo Set for Air Raids

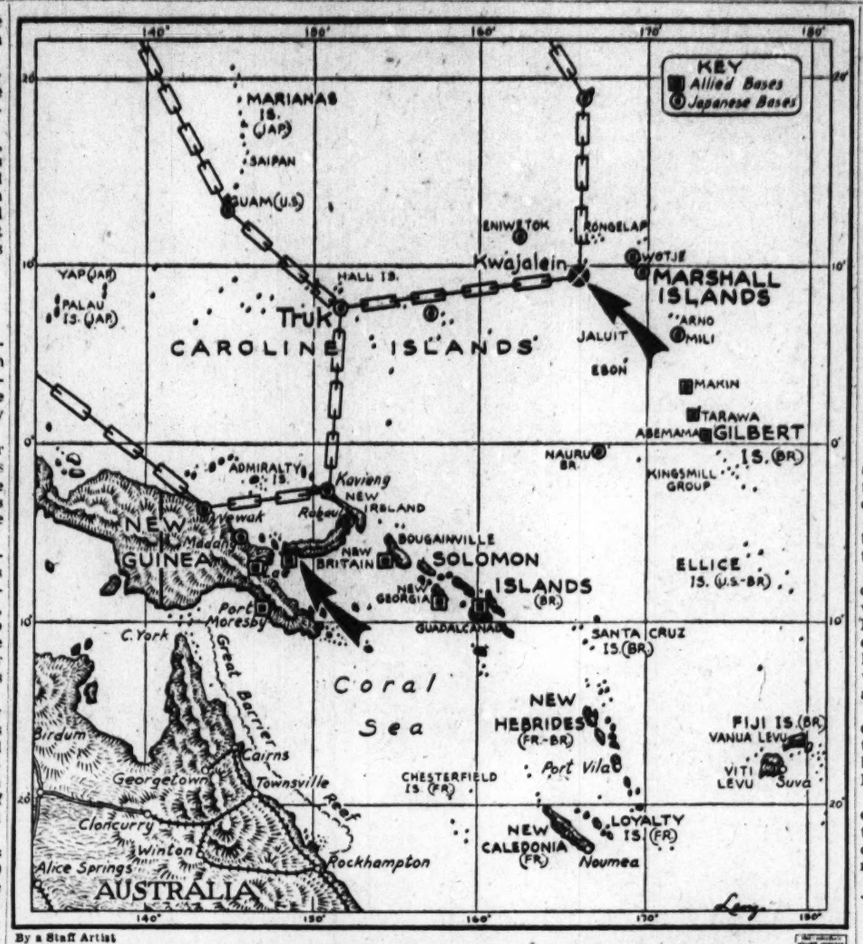
By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 3

A DNB radiocast from Germany today quoted the Mayor of Tokyo as declaring that officials of the city "anticipate and are prepared for air attacks."

"We are using not only the experience gained through the bombing of Berlin and other German cities but above all our own practical lessons learned from the great earthquake of 1923," he was quoted as saying.

"Along with obvious air-raid protection measures there also is a systematic dispersal of the population of this city of 8,000,000."



By a Staff Artist

How Allies Are Attacking Japan's Pacific Defense Chain

In launching an assault on the Marshall Islands while pressure is being steadily stepped up against Japanese strong points on New Britain, Allied forces are seeking to punch holes in both the western and eastern ends of Japan's peripheral defense system, which consists of a series of closely linked bases. The map also shows how the American attack on Kwajalein Atoll in the center of the Marshalls has isolated the enemy strong points at the eastern end of the Marshalls. It was here, incidentally, that the Japanese evidently expected the American blow to fall.

South Pacific:

Japanese Starve On New Guinea

Sprawling bodies of Japanese, apparent victims of hunger and exhaustion, gave proof of the efficiency of the Allied sea and air blockade of the northeast New Guinea coast.

Australians pushed northwestward along the coast past Reiss Point, advancing another two miles toward the 32nd American Army Division's invasion area around Saidor. Only 30 miles now separate advance units of the two forces, with the Japanese between them desperately trying to escape the squeeze.

The enemy's fighting units in the area "seem to have disintegrated into the mountain passes and trails in an escape endeavor," Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique said. The Aussies are constantly coming across Japanese bodies which show that starvation and exhaustion, not bullets, killed them.

Naval PT boats and Allied planes have sunk or damaged scores of enemy barges along the coast, cutting the main artery through which the Japanese have tried to reinforce or resupply their troops or to evacuate them from the closing jaws of the American-Australian pincers.

Another Australian force which is consolidating recently won positions in the Ramu Valley, interior New Guinea, found 220 abandoned Japanese bodies, the communiqué said. The Aussies here are driving toward the enemy coastal base at Madang, about 40 miles to the northeast.

American troops on Bougainville Island in the Solomons used flame throwers and tanks—the first employment of tanks by the Army in Solomons fighting—to extend their holdings in the Empress Augusta Bay area, on the west side of the island.

Russia:

Stalin Announces Victory in Ukraine

In a triumphant order of the day, Marshal Stalin announced the joining of the First and Second Ukrainian Fronts, trapping 10 German divisions, after the German High Command had acknowledged the loss of Lutsk (Luck) and Rovno in Old Poland.

Mr. Stalin proclaimed the capture of Smela, rail center in the Dnieper Bend, and said the two mighty Red Armies of Gen. Nikolai Vatutin and Gen. Ivan S. Konev had made gains of up to 45 miles in a 100-mile break-through of the German lines.

"As a result of these operations troops of the Second and First Ukrainian Fronts joined up in the area of Zvenigorodka and Shpola and thus closed a ring of encirclement around an enemy group operating north of this line, numbering nine infantry and one tank division," Mr. Starlin announced in his proclamation radiocast from Moscow.

Mr. Stalin did not mention Lutsk, 70 miles inside the prewar Polish frontier, or Rovno, 30 miles west of the old border. Evacuation of these places had been admitted earlier in a sweeping acknowledgment of losses by the German High Command, radiocast in the daily German communiqué.

To the north, meanwhile, the Germans said they were evacuating Narva in Estonia.

Moscow dispatches said the Red Army had reached positions close to the Narva River, which is northwest of the ancient fortified city itself.

This would seem to confirm the belief that the Russians already have crossed the old Estonian border, for the Narva River, which flows through Narva into the Gulf of Finland, is well inside the frontier.

A heavy snowfall over this northern area made operations easier for Russian ski troops and dispatches said they had penetrated behind the enemy's lines and cut their way into the network of highways serving as his supply system.

Ice over the rivers in this area was reported heavy enough to hold infantrymen and machine guns, but engineers were forced to build pontoons for artillery. The same situation, it was said, holds good on Lake Peipus, where the Narva River originates southwest of the city of Narva.

Spanish Prisoners Report Third Lost

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Feb. 3

A dispatch to Red Star, official journal of the Red Army, said yesterday a batch of prisoners from the Spanish Blue Legion fighting the Soviet Union had disclosed that they moved to the front below Leningrad from the rear in December.

The prisoners testified also that the Legion, originally a force of 3,000, had lost 1,000 killed and wounded during the retreat the past six days.

They explained that although some of the Spaniards fighting for Hitler had volunteered for Eastern Front duty, the majority had been pressed into service, Red Star declared.

Air Over Reich:

American Bombers Hit Wilhelmshaven

The attack by more than 1,100 American bombers and long-range fighters on targets in Wilhelmshaven, Germany, was the sixth operation in seven days by Britain-based American air forces. It was made in clear weather against the great German U-boat and shipbuilding center. The flight represented a 700-mile round trip.

Wilhelmshaven was last hit by the Americans on Nov. 3 with 560 bombers, believed to have been a record force of four-engined craft up to that time.

The target is one of Germany's major ports—capable of accommodating the largest ships.

The shattering daylight assault followed RAF Mosquito attacks on targest in Western Germany during the night, thus keeping the greatest sustained Allied offensive of the war rolling around the clock.

The announced force of 1,100 bombers and fighters making up the heavy striking force fell short of the record force of 1,500 American bombers and fighters which made the 1,800-ton shattering raid on Frankfurt on Jan. 29.

Wilhelmshaven received the first American bombs dropped on Germany during the war when the city's port installations were hit more than a year ago, on Jan. 27, 1943, by a small force of Flying Fortresses.

Italy:

Germans Battle To Hold Cassino

Allied headquarters in Algeria said American troops were attacking Cassino from both the north and the rear.

The attacks were being carried out in the face of heavy fire from six-barreled Nebelwerfer mortars and self-propelled German artillery hidden within the city itself.

The double-pronged assault on Cassino coincided with heavy fighting on the Anzio beachhead where battles have been raging for three days in the Campo Leone and Cisterna areas.

The Allied beachhead south of Rome has been enlarged in the face of stiff resistance and a number of enemy counterattacks have been thrown back, Allied Headquarters announced.

A naval announcement said that coastal forces in the Adriatic sank two schooners near Silba Island off the Yugoslav coast Jan. 31.

In addition to sinking the two vessels in the Adriatic, light Allied vessels the same night sent an enemy patrol craft to the bottom off La Spezia on Italy's northwest coast. The next night British destroyers bombed the Adriatic ports of Porto Recanati and Pedaso, both south of Ancona.

Allied bombers continued wide sweeps, and fighters maintained battle-line patrols. Medium bombers hit road junctions at Albano and Marino near the edge of the Anzio beachhead Feb. 2 and fighter-bombers hit the docks at Formia on the coast between the two fronts.

Night bombers attacked Maribor in Yugoslavia on Feb. 1 and on Feb. 2 a force of heavy bombers again swept across the Adriatic and bombed wireless installations at the Albanian port of Durazzo.

A broadcast by the German-controlled Vichy Radio said reconnaissance showed the British Eighth Army was shaping up a new offensive on the Adriatic end of the Italian battle line.

The radiocast also reported that Fifth Army troops on the beachhead below Rome were fighting their way forward between Aprilia and Cisterna with Allied reinforcements pouring into the area.

The Fascists, the radiocast added, have issued a new appeal to Italian youths to rally to the defense of Rome.

Cassino faced encirclement if the Germans continued to fight to the last man as they gave every indication of doing. Americans coming down from the mountains were in a position to cut highway No. 6 to Rome behind the defenders. The highway already was of little use to the Germans since it was under the command of Allied artillery on the slopes above.

But despite the threat from every side, the Germans contested every inch of ground and burrowed in the ruins like the Russian defenders of Stalingrad.

They had to be cleaned out of caves and dugouts one by one in the vicinity of Mt. Manna, and out of the Monte Villa barracks to the north of the town.

Yugoslavia:

German Columns Routed by Partisans

Yugoslav troops have smashed six German columns attempting to break through Partisan defenses into liberated territory in Slovenia, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced.

Marshal Broz said these recent successes against the Germans had been aided materially by a substantial increase in supplies sent him by the Allies during the past month and by Allied sea and air assaults against German positions in Yugoslavia.

German attacks so far have been scattered, Marshal Broz's communiqué declared, but it added that grim fighting continued on the rugged and snow-covered Slovenian battle front.

Burma:

Chinese Forces Take Taipha Ga

American-trained Chinese forces driving across Northern Burma have captured Taipha, Ga, strongly defended village on the main Japanese supply route after a six-day battle, Allied Headquarters in New Delhi, India, announced.

The strategic village fell to Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces Feb. 1 after a battle that began about Jan. 25. The victory placed Chinese forces about a third of the way across North Burma in their drive to clear Japanese forces from the route of the new Ledo Road to China which will connect with the old Burma Road to the southeast.

Air Blitz

Continued from Page 1

recently have been flown to Rabaul now are urgently needed for the defense of the Marshalls.

It is now becoming apparent that the operation theaters under the command of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and Gen. Douglas MacArthur are beginning to converge on a common target in the same manner that the command areas of Admiral William F. Halsey and General MacArthur have been converging for the past half year. And as the Central Pacific and the Southwest Pacific continue along present indicated lines, the degree of joint action and planning between the two commanders is certain to grow.

General Electric Turbines

Two thirds of all America's electric power is produced by steam turbines and two thirds of these turbines have been built by General Electric Company, according to a booklet, "The Story of the Turbine," just released by General Electric. "As long as wartime demands exist, a ship equipped with G-E turbines will slide down the ways every 12 hours," is the concluding statement.

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Exile Regimes Explore Federation of Europe

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 3—Fresh light is shed on the prospects of European federation by recent developments among certain of the continental Governments in exile in London.

For the moment all that can be said is that federation is among the possible solutions now being tentatively considered to problem of postwar reconstruction in Europe. But even this guarded statement represents marked progress of the idea of European unity.

The situation can be summed up by saying that whereas six months or so ago federation wasn't even being discussed seriously by groups and committees in London on which continental nationals are represented, today there is a tendency on the part of several of these exiled governments to explore the implications which a federal regime in Europe would hold from the viewpoint of their own security and economic prosperity.

Further, some of these governments have gone so far as to indicate informally and unofficially to the British Government that they could welcome early enlightenment as to the attitude of Britain toward the possibility of European federation.

This revived interest in federation is understood to have been aroused by two new factors: One is the influence of a number of British experts who have been studying the problem of political reconstruction in postwar Europe.

Many of these who, though not official, have close links with the Foreign Office, have come to the conclusion that any system which doesn't at least take the first steps toward a federal solution will fail for the same reasons that the League of Nations failed.

The second factor consists of indications reaching some of the exiled Governments here to the effect that their peoples who have been living under the German yoke the past few years may be more prepared to accept a radical solution of Europe's problems than are the relatively detached Exile politicians in London or Cairo.

Here, however, the question is complicated by two conflicting trends. On the one hand the sufferings of enslaved peoples have convinced them of the necessity for drastic measures to prevent a recurrence to total war in Europe. But on the other, nearly four years of occupation by the Nazis has had the opposite effect of heightening nationalism in nearly all if not all the countries concerned.

United by Oppression

This aspect of the problem has been particularly well put forward by Dr. Arne Ording, well-known Norwegian scholar and lecturer at the Nobel Institute at Oslo.

National feelings in European countries generally have been strengthened rather than weakened by foreign oppression, he says, in a recent article in the London Observer:

"Take the case of Norway. National feelings are stronger there today than at any time in our history; but it would be quite wrong to stigmatize these feelings as a reactionary factor. . . . It also follows that even the best-intentioned attempt to force our people into a mold shaped by external powers would arouse most intense opposition. Any international scheme which ignores this inescapable fact will end in disaster—or dictatorship."

Dr. Ording makes it clear, however, that in his opinion, "desire for national self-assertion has no necessary connection with isolationism." He admits that the policy of neutrality was a mistake, although he denies the fault lay solely with the small nations.

Limited Obligations

But then Dr. Ording declares: "The Norwegian people would certainly rise in protest against any demand that 'on principle,' so to speak, they should give up the sovereignty of their state. They will on the other hand be wholely willing to accept concrete and binding international obligations which they themselves recognize to be necessary for the assurance of their own future security."

But while accepting the need for international obligations Dr. Ording then rejects the proposal for a northern or Scandinavian federation, preferring instead "free collaboration between governments around precisely defined tasks." In defense of this he maintains that "an isolated north would be quite powerless to provide security for northern countries," and he adds that their future depends on "a wider international community."

Dr. Ording also rejects in his article the idea of an European federation embracing all countries west of the Russian frontier. He gives three objections to it:

1. That it might be regarded as an anti-Russian bloc.
2. That it might be dominated by Germany.
3. That European federation might create new barriers between the United States and Europe.

This last objection, he says, would also apply to the Smuts plan for a British-West European federation.

'Regional Agreement'

Dr. Ording then proposes as more satisfactory alternative from the seagoing Norwegians' point of view a "regional agreement with countries bordering on the North Atlantic."

Assuming good relations with the Soviet Union he says: "An Atlantic regional agreement would probably give us a maximum degree of security."

After reaching this conclusion, however, Dr. Ording then declares: "The more one discusses various plans for federal or regional agreements the more one becomes convinced that the primary aim must be an international organization to which all other agreements are subordinate."

He then goes on to advocate a de facto approach to such an organization via existing United Nations organizations and close co-operation of the "big four." And he pleads for fair representation for small nations in any eventual international political authority.

Other Nations' Views

This view may be taken as approximating that of the Norwegian Government here. Norway's position however—especially its geographical relation to the British Isles, Canada, and the United States—differs considerably from that of a number of other smaller European powers.

The Czechs, for instance, are known to be intensely interested in the prospects of ultimate European federation. And although President Beneš recently concluded an accord with Soviet Russia, it is understood that this doesn't imply that he has abandoned his ideal of eventual European unity. His approach to the problem is that federation can only come by gradual stages, beginning with a confederate grouping on a regional basis.

The Netherlands Government is understood to take a somewhat similar view, but it is believed that the Dutch would under certain conditions welcome wider federation, provided, Britain played an active part in such association. Furthermore, the Netherlands is also understood to be sympathetic to the Norwegian idea of a North Atlantic agreement, bringing in the United States if possible.

What About Germany?

The Belgians are in a somewhat comparable position, although their attitude is likely to depend in practice on the stand taken by France. Despite the natural nationalistic sentiments of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the French Committee in Algiers at the present time, it's probably safe to say that French logic would freely recognize the necessity of setting up a stronger barrier against war than the League of Nations, and that French support for a first step toward European federation could be counted upon, provided France was accorded its full place in such organization.

The whole question, of course, is still further complicated—indeed dominated—by the problem of what to do about Germany. All that can be said so far about this aspect of the matter is that increasing interest is shown here in the recent proposals, some of them coming from fairly prominent anti-Nazi German refugees, that Germany should be broken up into its constituent parts which would then eventually become members of a European federation.

Victory in Dnieper Bend

By a Staff Artist

Russians Trap 10 German Divisions

Arrows indicate how Russia's First and Second Ukrainian Armies joined forces in two surprise thrusts in the Dnieper Bend to trap an estimated 100,000 German troops. Premier Stalin said nine infantry and one mechanized divisions had been encircled by Soviet juncture.

British See Need for New Election Setup

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 3—The by-election now being held in Brighton underlines the urgent need of a redistribution of governmental representation to conform to the tremendous population shifts which have taken place since the war.

Speaking for the British Government, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison has moved a resolution for the setting up an all-party conference to be presided over by the speaker of the House of commons to evolve a franchise reform.

He urges primary attention to a redistribution of seats in accord with population changes, an investigation of the conduct and costs of elections, also consideration of proportional representation, second ballot, and alternative vote. The Government is understood to favor a second ballot method of securing a majority in the interests of a strong government.

Meanwhile, at Brighton, where polling takes place today there exists a situation which tends to cast a shadow on British politics. Brighton has long been a conservative stronghold and the late conservative member had a majority of more than 40,000 votes.

Two Candidates

In the present by-election, there are two candidates—the official conservative candidate, Flight-Lieutenant William Teeling, who is backed by Prime Minister Churchill, and the independent candidate, Bruce Dutton Briant. Both have declared their full support for Mr. Churchill and his Cabinet.

But the Prime Minister wrote a strong letter to Lieutenant Teeling describing Bruce Dutton Briant's support of the Government as "an attempted swindle," on the ground that opposition to an official candidate was aimed to undermine the National Government's position. This letter caused some concern in political circles. Another letter from Mr. Churchill was published on Feb. 2 reiterating his allegation against Bruce Dutton Briant.

An editorial in the Liberal News Chronicle of Feb. 2 says it is regrettable that the Premier should have brought up the heavy artillery of Churchillian invective since Mr. Churchill is a national leader and not merely a Tory leader. The editorial claims that he lays himself open to damaging loss of prestige in case of any setback to the nominee of conservative headquarters.

Churchill Viewpoint

In behalf of Mr. Churchill, it can be said that his main concern is to preserve intact the electoral truce which has enabled Britain to fight this war under a National Government and to avoid a major political controversy.

A number of recent by-elections in which Independent candidates have either defeated National Government nominees, or polled a large number of votes shows that electors have not been satisfied with the "official candidates."

War or no war, British democratic opinion refuses to have candidates foisted on it. Thus, in Brighton, considerable section of voters felt a disinclination to vote for either candidate. Lieutenant Teeling was unknown locally until put forward by Conservative headquarters.

Bruce Dutton Briant is the brother of the Mayor of Brighton and is considered by some too closely involved in purely local affairs to be the best man for Westminster.

NWLB Takes Power In Steel Disputes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The National War Labor Board on its own motion yesterday took jurisdiction of contract disputes between approximately 500 steel companies and the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Steel Workers.

Disputes involving the union and several major steel companies already had been certified to the Board. The group of 500 includes not only the basic companies but those engaged in fabricating and other branches of the industry.

The Board also decided to appoint a tripartite (industry, labor, public) staff committee to classify all nonbasic steel companies in the group of 500 according to the nature of their operations and the issues involved in the disputes. The Board's experience in steel cases a year ago indicated that different groups may require different treatment, at least procedurally.

The Board already has announced a public hearing for Feb. 7 to discuss the nature of the issues and the procedure to be followed in the disputes involving the basic steel cases.

U. S. Censorship Official To Head Broadcasters

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (AP)—John H. Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship, was named President of the National Association of Broadcasters at a special directors' meeting yesterday. He will succeed Neville Miller, former Louisville Mayor, whose term expires July 1.

Mr. Ryan, elected to serve until July 1, 1945, is on leave as general manager of the Fort Industry Company, Toledo, Ohio, which operates six radio stations. As assistant to Byron Price in Washington, Mr. Ryan is in charge of radio censorship.

Postwar Television

The development of television, when it is introduced at the close of the war, will be far in advance of radio when it was introduced at the close of World War I, according to Dr. W. R. G. Baker, General Electric Vice-President in Charge of Electronics. Television will more closely equal the state of radio as late as 1928 or 1929, he said.

Veterans Taking High-Skill Jobs

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 3 (AP)—The technical training given men in the armed forces is enabling many returning veterans to retain jobs requiring higher skills than they had before their induction, Leo A. Sweeney, Buffalo District Superintendent of the United States Employment Service, reported Feb. 2.

"Possibly 25 per cent of the veterans have higher skills," Mr. Sweeney said. "Many of the men have been trained to become first-class auto and truck mechanics, aviation mechanics, machinists, and radio technicians.

"So far, we have placed every veteran who wanted a job. Industry has been very co-operative and many plants seeking workers request veterans."

Illegal Arms Shipments To Costa Rica Uncovered

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 3 (AP)—Discovery of three illicit arms shipments to Costa Rica, where presidential elections are to be held Feb. 13, was reported yesterday by Carlos Jinesta Munoz, Costa Rican Ambassador to Mexico.

The Ambassador said on Jan. 8 Costa Rican authorities intercepted 7,000 38-caliber cartridges at the Nicaraguan border.

On Jan. 16, he added, his Government found 14,000 cartridges on a ship off the Costa Rican shore.

The third shipment, Jinesta Munoz said, was traced by his Government to a ship "which probably has been caught."

Jinesta Munoz said President Rafael Calderon Guardia of Costa Rica issued a manifesto on Jan. 31 calling attention to the possibility of an uprising in connection with the forthcoming elections.

The President said, however, the Government has taken measures against possible outbreaks.

Full Victory Aim Dictates Allies' Caution at Nettuno

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 3—The Allied landing south of Rome is nearly a fortnight old.

Initially the operation was a complete surprise; in two days a fairly wide and deep beachhead had been secured and troops and stores were pouring ashore practically unhindered.

Yet the invaders made no effort to push inland in strength; and Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring made no dispositions to prevent them from doing so.

How can we account for this phenomenon?

Why?

Why was Gen. Sir Harold Alexander so cautious and why did Marshal Kesselring expect him to be so?

In war man is bound to be influenced by his own experiences; and we shall find the key to General Alexander's strategy if we recall his doings during the past four years. He was the last man off the beaches at Dunkirk; he wasn't therefore likely to risk a recurrence of such a scene. He was therefore determined to have an absolutely secure base before he left it for adventures in the hills.

He was the conqueror of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel; and he recollected that Marshal Rommel's discomfiture was mainly due to the fact that he remained out in Egypt too long when his precarious lines of communication across the arid desert and unfriendly seas should have warned him of danger. General Alexander was also the victor over Gen. Jurgin von Arnim; and he knew therefore that dynamic dashes with weak forces against distant objectives are likely to serve no useful purpose in the long run and are certain to be very expensive.

Seeks Real Victory

Such action may win quick tactical success; but is very unlikely to lead to a lasting, strategic victory; and I suggest that General Alexander seeks a victory comparable to that he gained over General von Arnim in Tunisia—rather than a successful skirmish on the Appian Way.

There are many reasons for his cautious start; and time alone will show whether he has been justified.

More cautious still perhaps has been Marshal Kesselring's reactions to this landing in his rear.

For the first few days he almost completely ignored it. Why?

There are to my mind two main reasons.

In the first place the shipping lying off shore and convoys reported to him as plying up and down the Tyrrhenian Sea must have given him a very shrewd idea as to the number which had been landed within the Anzio beachhead each night. He could therefore guess when the force ashore was likely to become a real threat to his communications with Rome.

In the meantime he could be pretty sure that the newly-landed troops has been detached from the main Fifth Army front which was therefore, for the time being, that amount weaker. For I think he could reasonably argue that no large reinforcements would have recently arrived in Italy from Britain or America when both these nations were busily preparing for the real second front.

Marshal Kesselring had the bulk of his army in the south and he had just reinforced it by three motorized divisions from Rome. He decided, therefor, to attack on the Rapido-Garigliano front while he was at his strongest and his enemy at his weakest and hope to be back in time in the Alban hills to dispute further progress of the forces pushing inland from the beachhead.

That is the best sense I can make out of a very interesting situation.

Kimmel and Short May Be Summoned

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Attorney James L. Laughlin said last night he planned to summon Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short as witnesses at the trial of 30 persons charged with plotting to overthrow the Government and set up a Nazi regime.

Admiral Kimmel and General Short were commanders at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese made their sneak attack on the base Dec. 7, 1941. Both subsequently were retired.

One of the charges against the 30 defendants is that they spread stories that President Roosevelt and Congress "sold out" the country and that the Japanese attack was "deliberately invited" in order to plunge the nation into war.

Mr. Laughlin, who is counsel for James E. Smythe, New York magazine publisher, said that he believed Admiral Kimmel and General Short would appear, although some restriction might be invoked to keep them from testifying.

Mr. Laughlin said it was his idea to show what "the state of preparedness was at that time and what it could have been."

Mr. Laughlin said he represented only Mr. Smythe and that he did not know the plans of other defense attorneys. The trial has been tentatively set for April.

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FOURTH WAR LOAN

Montana Again Takes Lead In Fourth War Loan Drive

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Montana, in the absence of fresh reports from West Virginia, grabbed the lead again today in an incomplete recapitulation by the Treasury of Fourth War loan percentages.

Montana reported its total quota 75 per cent achieved and its "E" bond goal 62 per cent met with respective sales of $23,400,000 and $7,500,000.

West Virginia was in front last night with 70 per cent of its total quota and 40 per cent of its "people's bond" objective reached by sales of $52,448,173 and $9,660,625.

New York was far ahead in dollar volume with $1,518,300,000 or 36.2 per cent of its total quota and $341,400,000 or 37.5 per cent of its individual quota.

Latest official report, covering sales through Feb. 1, placed the national total at $6,1600,000,000 or 44 per cent of the $14,000,000,000 goal. Of that amount, $1,941,000,000 was subscribed by individuals, representing 35 per cent of quota.

Other percentages in today's report, of total quota first and "E" bond goals second where the information was furnished, were:

Pennsylvania 59 and 35.5, Arkansas 58 (no "E" bond report), Ohio 54.3 and 37.7, Indiana 48.5 and 31, Oregon 48.5 (no "E" bond report), New Jersey 47.2 and 31.6, South Carolina 45 (no "E" bond report), Tennessee 30 and 39.7, Utah 34.9 and 38.2, and Connecticut 26 and 34.2.

Kate Smith Helps

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Songstress Kate Smith's 18½ hours at the microphone Feb. 1 soliciting war bond sales netted $106,657,975 in purchases, Columbia Broadcasting System said yesterday.

Miss Smith broke into practically every program on the full network, CBS said, adding that returns still were coming in from every part of the country.

Coupon Rationing Of Coal Opposed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The War Production Board came out flatly today against coupon rationing of coal and the Solid Fuels Administration said it is not considering any fundamental changes in the present system of distribution controls.

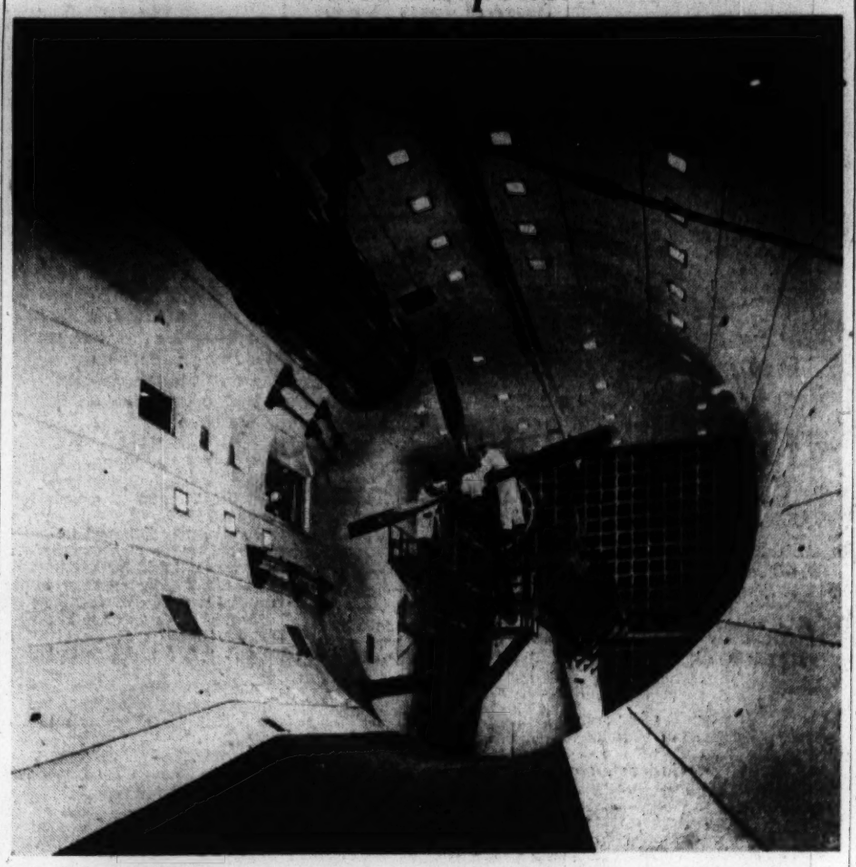
A WPB spokesman said Chairman Donald Nelson is definitely opposed to any form of coupon rationing of coal and that he recently told Interior Secretary Harold Ickes, who is Solid Fuels Administrator, that the decision lies with him.

The SFA position has been that nobody has devised a coupon rationing plan practicable to coal distribution.

The SFA now administers a form of rationing at the dealer level by a system limiting deliveries.

The regulations expire March 31, the end of the "coal year," and the SFA said it is working on new orders for 1944-1945 but is "not considering any fundamental, broad changes in the method of controlling distribution."

Giant Propeller



Curtiss-Wright Corporation

World's Largest Four-Blade, Hollow-Steel, Electric Propeller

A giant four-blade Curtiss electric propeller is mounted on a powerful Wright engine in the world's largest privately owned propeller-testing facility at the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Propeller Division, plant at Caldwell, N. J. This is the world's largest four-blade, hollow-steel, electric propeller. In the foreground is the 48-inch air-jet tube which, in operation, slides forward until it covers the spinner close to the blades for cooling air-cooled engines.

Curtiss-Wright Opens Propeller-Test Ground

Baldwin Garretson
(Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

CALDWELL, N. J., Feb. 3—A new $550,000 propeller-proving ground is in service at the Curtiss-Wright Corporation's Propeller Division here today, designed for the 30-foot "props" and the 5,000-horsepower motors of tomorrow.

This tangible evidence of the concern's faith in the future of propeller-driven aircraft, despite the recent discussion of jet-propulsion, or "rocket," airplanes, already is in use testing the largest propellers yet announced by the manufacturers, spreading 16½ feet from tip to tip and spun by a 2,200-horsepower engine.

The tests were going on in each of the venturi, or wind-tunnel, cells on either side of the new building when the plant was opened for inspection yesterday and reporters could see both chambers from observation windows in the control rooms where engineers were studying the new propellers under conditions that all but parallel air flow and vibration in flight.

Double Funnel

Each cell is built in the shape of a double funnel, with the narrow ends of the funnel joined, the purpose being, according to Curtiss-Wright engineers, to insure the uniform air flow that was not attainable in the old-style U-shaped or L-shaped tunnels designed primarily for engine testing. The tunnels are 31 feet in diameter at their narrowest point, the center, but 38 feet square at the ends.

The last test a new propeller has to pass before it leaves the ground for the first time, the 110-hour Army-Navy test, occurs in these cells, which are the largest of their kind privately owned in this country.

During a brief press conference after the inspection tour, Robert L. Earle, Vice-President of Curtiss-Wright and General Manager of the Division, explained that the cells will accelerate the development of propellers, enabling engineers, for example, to study the drop of efficiency that occurs when the tip speed of a propeller exceeds the speed of sound, around 1,100 feet a second, depending on atmospheric conditions.

Faith in Propeller Planes

At the same time, Mr. Earle reaffirmed his Company's faith in propeller-driven planes, as opposed to the jet-propelled thrust principle, envisioning a possible combination of the jet turbine and the plane of today. One such combination, he said, might find the turbine transmitting 80 per cent of its power to the propeller and expelling 20 per cent in a jet thrust. The peak efficiency of jet-propelled planes appears to be in excess of 400 miles an hour, he said.

Propellers have been more or less taken for granted by the layman and the need for the thorough and rugged tests they are put through here becomes evident when it is realized that the aluminum or hollow-steel blade must be sensitive as well as powerful, capable of absorbing not only 2,200 horsepower, but maintaining an easily variable pitch to control the speed of the engine.

Regardless of whether a plane climbs or dives, the prop must adjust itself instantly and accurately, either pulling a four- to six-ton pursuit ship skyward at nearly a mile a minute or acting as check or brake on the engine as the plane dives, preventing overspeeding which might prove disastrous.

Durability Important

In addition to the pitch factor, which is tested here as each newly designed blade is machined, the durability of the blade which must bring the ships home is considered of prime importance by the Curtiss-Wright engineers. It takes a tough propeller to withstand a 97-ton pull on each blade at a take-off speed of 2,800 revolutions a minute, which is what the 16½-foot one on trial here has to face.

The story is told at the plant that an American pilot, while strafing fleeing units of Nazi General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps, dove so close to a Nazi tank that he hit the tank gun with his propeller blade. Despite this damage he completed his mission and brought the plane safely back to his base.

Newspaper men and women were given an over-all picture of how extensively a parts-manufacturing division checks its new ideas and materials. It's a three-part program. The first occurs in the experimental engineering laboratory, whose recent expansion in this propeller division was also shown for the first time.

Electronic testing equipment, similar in principle to the home-radio loudspeaker, is in use here, vibrating to disintegration parts which ordinarily might endure more than 10,000 flight hours. A controlled atmosphere section duplicates humidity and temperature conditions of desert, jungle, or stratosphere.

The second part of the program occurs when the structural parts of the new propeller are assembled and tested in the new cells. Its final stages include the actual mounting of the propeller on a plane and the checking of its aerodynamic qualities at the Caldwell-Wright Airport.

Dual Voting System Urged In Senate Plan for Soldiers

Continued from Page 1

sert they had provided adequate state ballots when actually they were so wound about by red tape that the soldiers would not bother to secure them.

Opponents of the Federal ballot system say that it would aid President Roosevelt and the election of Democratic Congressmen. They fear the servicemen would be prejudiced in favor of their Commander in Chief and would scratch their ballots for the whole Democratic ticket, carrying in many Roosevelt supporters.

Pay for Ballots

A feature of the Taft "compromise" bill is that it would require servicemen to apply for absentee ballots. Opponents believe this requirement alone would cut ballots by 70 to 80 per cent. Vote validation is also made strictly subject to state law.

Also in the "compromise" bill is the Overton amendment nullifying Federal waiver of poll-tax and registration requirements for servicemen, which the Senate three times yesterday rejected in various forms.

The Senate started debate on the soldiers-vote issue today under procedure limiting individual speeches to 20 minutes after 2 p. m. The fight turns on the number and kind of amendments added to the Administration-sponsored Green-Lucas bill for Federal ballots.

Simultaneously debating the same issue today, the House limited each member to five minutes on each proposed amendment to the pending Rankin state-ballot measure. Even with this limitation, voting was expected to go over till tomorrow.

In an old-fashioned rip-roaring House speech yesterday, Representative Rankin made the major address for the states-rights bill, invoking Jefferson and Washington, and bringing the House to its feet with his revivalist-type of oratory.

Group Plans Forest for Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Planting of a forest in gratitude for the work of "the big and little ships" of Dunkirk is under consideration here by the Men of the Trees, Society for promoting the growing of trees throughout the world.

Donation of £50 for planting 1,000 trees was announced at a meeting of the Society here. Lord Sempill, Chairman, announced that Miss Florence Bigland, the donor, wished to see such a forest composed of "hardwood trees of the kinds used to build the big and little ships which saved us and the world from an era of slavery, shame, and sorrow, and in true thankfulness to call the forest Dunkirk.'"

Grave concern over destruction of the world's forests through wartime depredations was expressed by the Men of the Trees because "of the effect on soil, climate, food supply, and water conservation." A resolution was passed urging inclusion of reforestation in a world charter. Representatives of a number of the Allied governments were present at the meeting.

"Deserts are on the increase," Capt. St. Barbe Baker, founder of the movement, declared. "Large-scale planning based on accumulated knowledge and the experience of every country is essential."

Members of the British Parliament are thinking along the same lines as the Men of the Trees in this respect. Mr. John Dugdale, M. P., and 50 other members of all parties recently tabled a motion in favor of putting into effect the plan of the Forestry Commission, which envisages some 5,000,000 acres of woodlands in Britain and sets out a 50-year plan of tree planting.

Bergdoll Released

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 3 (AP)—Attired in a Government-issued civilian suit Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, draft dodger of World War I, was released today from the Ft. Leavenworth disciplinary barracks where he served a three-and-a-half-year term imposed by a military court.

Subsidy Delay Is Blamed For Farms Unrest

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Farmers have been left in "a state of confusion and uncertainty" about their 1944 crop plans, Senator Kenneth S. Wherry (R) of Nebraska said today, because food subsidy legislation has been shelved while Congress wrangles over the soldier vote bill.

Senator Wherry joined Senators Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota and John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut in charging that Democratic Senate leaders had deliberately called up the vote bill first in order to limit debate on the subsidy question. The latter must be decided by Feb. 17 since the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation—chief subsidy-paying agency—expires then.

"Farmers don't know where they stand," said Senator Wherry. "Until the CCC is extended, they can't be certain that the Government is going to keep on paying floor prices on certain crops, or whether subsidies are going to be continued to hold retail prices down on others."

As the fight over the service vote measure continued, there were growing indications that the Senate would not be able to begin consideration of subsidies before next week. That would leave only 10 days for the Senate to act and the House to concur on the CCC extension bill and its antisubsidy rider.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming countered Senator Wheeler's assertion by pointing out that the CCC last week announced its 1944 program of support prices for various crops, subject to congressional action continuing the CCC.

Senator O'Mahoney said they would have been made public earlier, except that Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, decided such a step might be "misinterpreted" by Congress as an attempt by the Administration to force congressional approval of the price support and subsidy program.

The House in November passed a CCC extension will which would permit the continuance of price support or "incentive" payments to farmers but ban subsidies designed to hold the line on consumer prices. A similar bill has been recommended by the Senate Banking Committee.

Germans Reported In Spanish Firms

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Mr. Dingle M. Foot, Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Economic Warfare, told the House of Commons today that he recently had received much evidence of German infiltration into Spanish industry.

Alfred Edwards, Laborite member, had asked the extent of direct or indirect penetration of Spain by German capital, and what control the Germans hold over Spain's shipbuilding, mining and industry.

The Germans' tactics, Mr. Foot replied, were to permit Spanish firms to use German processing and patent rights, and to supply technical advisers and engineers. He added that it was impossible to state the exact degree of German control since Spanish law forbids foreign companies to hold controlling interests in Spanish companies.

Oil Industry Asks Abolition Of Petroleum Reserves Corp.

Continued from Page 1

of imperialism contrary to the basic principles of private enterprise and in violation of the constitutional concepts of Government."

For several months now the Petroleum Reserves Corporation has been trying to work out an arrangement under which Middle East oil fields can be developed for military and postwar use through joint Government and private effort. Two American companies, California-Arabian, owned jointly by Standard Oil of California and the Texas company, and the Gulf company already have oil holdings in Saudi Arabia.

The British Government has long protected large British oil developments in the Middle East by holding stock in the companies. It is argued that no foreign country would dare seize properties belonging in part to the Government.

Now the American Government is proposing to give "protection" and thus encourage American developments in the area, but private industry in this country has been dead set against it.

There were rumors among oil men today that the PRC has finally effected a deal with the California-Arabian Oil Company, but whether it has succeeded in purchasing a stock interest in the company has not been announced. The company has refused over and over to sell the Government stock, but the Government has been trying to convince the oil men that adequate diplomatic protection can be assured only through direct Government association.

Negotiations are complicated by the fact that the Gulf Oil Company has an agreement with the British Anglo-Iranian Company that oil from the Gulf's concessions will not be marketed in areas now reserved to the British company.

Several months ago President Roosevelt said he considered it desirable to expand production and refining capacity in the Middle East. Overall oil reserves there have been estimated to be as large or larger than those in the United States today.

When the Mediterranean was closed to merchant shipping during this war, American oil was sent to Britain from the Gulf Coast of the United States instead of from British fields in the Middle East, because the distance was shorter.

"Victory in the Mediterranean and increased shipping production have now altered the situation," the British Information Service recently explained. Consequently, the British Ministry of War Transport and the American War Shipping Administration have begun to reallocate tanker tonnage so as to reduce the drain in American oil supplies and to make greater use of oil resources in the Middle East."

A Government-sponsored delegation of petroleum geologists, headed by E. de Goyler, former Assistant Deputy Administrator of the Petroleum Administration for War, has just returned from surveying the resources of Arabia and the Middle East.

Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes, one of its directors, has promised, however, that "the public will be informed of the scope and nature of its general purposes just as soon as this can be done without imperiling the prosecution of the war, in which petroleum plays such a decisive part on all fronts."

Jan Gordon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 3—Godfrey Jervis Gordon, painter, author, and critic, passed on in London yesterday. Under the pen name of Jan Gordon, he had been the London art critic for The Christian Science Monitor since 1937. As the writer and illustrator, jointly with wife, of a series of original travel studies, he was widely known in the United States as well as in Britain, and his art criticisms, and particularly his books on modern painting, gave him a high position in the European art world.

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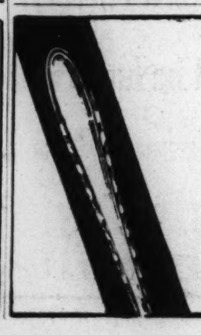
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Labor Party Produces List To Support Right-Wing Claim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 — The American Labor Party had the alleged communist list of names today to back up the contention of its right-wing State leadership that the Sidney Hillman program for a coalition of labor leadership for the 1944 presidential campaign constitutes an extension of the left-wing battle for control of A. L. P. forces in New York.

With the state leaders, George S. Counts and Alex Rose, signatories, the A. L. P. state organization cites four of the seven members of the Unity Labor Party slate which Mr. Hillman has projected for New York State Committee vacancies as "veteran followers of the Communist Party line."

Mr. Hillman, Chairman of the National Congress of Industrial Organizations' Committee for Political Action, which he is organizing as a New Deal force in the oncoming presidential election, has denied that his setup involves anything save the wish for a unified labor front. He was a prime mover in Labor's nonpartisan League in 1936 behind Washington Administration objectives that year.

The American Labor Party then came into being as a balance of power entity in New York State affairs and its stormy record has been one of bitter-end fight against Left Wing elements that last year achieved control of the party organization in New York City.

The Right Wing leadership force now asserts that examination of the Hillman nominating petitions for the seven-man Committee on vacancies in the State A. L. P. organization carries, in addition to the names of three officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which Mr. Hillman heads, four Left Wing candidates.

All of the latter, the statement declares, followed the Communist Party line against Roosevelt foreign policy and national defense program up to the Nazi invasion of Soviet Russia and opposed President Roosevelt's re-election in 1940.

They are named as Michael Quill, now city councilman; Eugene V. Connolly, of the Left Wing New York City leadership; Joseph Cohn and Hugh Thompson.

Draft Official Cites Needs Of Returning Men

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (AP)—Servicemen "should feel that the process of returning them to civilian life . . . is just as certain as was the process by which they were inducted into military life," Commander Patrick H. Winston, Operations Executive of the Selective Service System, said today.

Consideration should be given to the question of whether or not the gradually ascending curve of mobilization and the descending curve of demobilization are to be identical," he said. "Men should not be returned from the armed forces in a disorderly and haphazard manner."

In a speech prepared for delivery to the postwar highway conference of the American Road Builders' Association, Commander Winston said many soldiers will need mental and physical rehabilitation in order to adjust themselves to peace.

"The demobilized veteran should not be considered or employed on the basis that he is basking in the sunshine of heroism and that he is enjoying the fleeting beneficence of a temporary grateful public," he said.

"He does not want dole of charity. What he most hopes for and what must be provided for him is an opportunity to feel that he has been missed during his enforced absence and that upon his return . . . he is becoming again an important and integral part of a peaceful society."

Attu Victors Win Honors for Valor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The award of presidential citations to 12 Army units for courage and outstanding performance of duty in the recapture of Attu last May was announced today by Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War.

Eight of the units are part of the 7th Division, now participating in the attack on the Marshall Islands in the Central Pacific.

The 7th Division units were: Companies B and F and Service Company, 17th Infantry; Companies E, I, and K, 32nd Infantry; 7th Reconnaissance Troop, and 7th Medical Battalion. The other units were: Company D, 50th Engineer Regiment; Detachment, Combat Intelligence Platoon (Detachment Alaskan Scouts); Company A, 4th Infantry, and Battery F., 78th Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft).

U. S. O. Anniversary To Greet Citizens

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—United Service Organizations clubhouses throughout the nation will be open to the public for the first time this coming week end when the U. S. O. celebrates its third anniversary.

It is expected that approximately 2,000,000 civilians will visit the 2,000 clubs in this hemisphere.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, National Chairman of the first U. S. O. campaign committee in 1941, will speak at an anniversary luncheon here tomorrow. His address will be heard by radio at 85 U. S. O. anniversary luncheons all over the country.

The first U. S. O. club was opened at Anniston, Ala., the second at Wrightstown, N. J., and the third at Red Bank, N. J.

Friendly Bond Between Two Nations

© Harris & Ewing

Relief Kit for Stalingrad

Mrs. Andrei Gromyko, wife of the Soviet Ambassador, accepts from Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, the first of the relief kits which will be sent to families in Stalingrad. The kit is the first in a drive to supply 3,000,000 for the people in the ruined city. The presentation also marked the first anniversary of the Russian victory at Stalingrad.

Expert Sees Citifying Trend in Small Towns

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Small towns in the constantly widening path of industrialized agriculture probably will become citified.

They are likely to lose their bucolic simplicity and acquire something resembling the rags-to-riches stratification of society in a metropolis, with poverty-stricken farm laborers in the position of the slums class.

This is the lesson to be drawn from the history of "Dewey," California. Dewey is an alias conferred by an expert upon a small town which has gone through an economic and social revolution resulting from the industrialization of near-by farms.

The authority, Dr. Walter R. Goldschmidt, social anthropologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, spent eight months in Dewey, digging into its past, observing its present, mingling with the people and taking part in its everyday life. Here is what he found:

Only 30 years ago, Dewey was a pioneer community of a few hundred population in a newly opened agricultural area.

It was composed of farm settlers and little businessmen. It had no wealthy people. The farmer, the banker and the blacksmith were social equals, gossip was an important factor in its functioning. It was narrow and introverted but a closely knit community.

Then came industrialized agriculture. Until then the farmer had relied upon his soil to yield nearly everything he needed. Besides his main crop he had a vegetable garden, fruit, cows, pigs, chickens—a little of everything. About all he had to buy was coffee, sugar, clothing, and hardware.

Under the new system he could do better by concentrating his power machinery on certain big crops—potatoes, cotton or sugar beets, and using his profits to buy the supplemental things.

He produced the big crops, all right, but there was one thing about the setup that he and his family could not handle unassisted—the harvest. Instead of 40 acres he now had anywhere from 80 to 800 acres and his crop matured all at once. Modern machinery could help but it could not go all the way. So for a short emergency period the new farmer was in dire need of outside labor.

For such seasonal labor, California agriculture had become accustomed to Orientals, Mexicans, and Filipinos, who always went somewhere else after the harvest was in, and did not expect their temporary employer to be concerned about their welfare.

During the depths of the depression the dust-bowler, the Okie and the Arkie answered this call for labor. But when the harvest ended the industrial farmer had no more work for them. Some of them went to other harvests: others stayed in Dewey.

Even though the community considered them outsiders, these new farm laborers wanted to become Deweyites. They lacked class-consciousness. Despite their poverty, many of them balked when asked to join agricultural labor unions. They did not want to set themselves apart from the other people of Dewey.

But unionization eventually came, and conflict with farm management led to strikes and a consequent awakening of class feeling.

So now Dewey has a socially stratified population of 4,000. It is dominated internally by a nuclear group composed of local representatives of big farming and business interests, its leading shopkeepers and professional people, a few well-to-do farmers and a handful of less well off but prestigeful descendants of pioneers.

Even within this group is a super-influential circle composed of the representatives of outside corporations.

So Dewey, to a considerable extent, is run from the outside. Its economics is geared to big business. Its social structure is a small copy of that found in a regular city.

East Europe Finds New Hope In Soviet Constitution Changes

Continued from Page 1

thority of our country in the eyes of the nations of the East and West.

Third, such action must be beneficial to the Soviet Union's future development among its own peoples—as well as among those border peoples whose future independence is a matter of uncertainty.

Soviet Declaration

The Soviet Union statement that "every effort must now be made rapidly to liberate Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Moldavia, and the Karelo-Finnish Republic" obviously means liberation from German or Finnish yoke, not necessarily independence.

Hence to these peoples there will occur not any similarity between the new Soviet Union announcement and British Commonwealth development, but rather between the former and the scheme for reorganizing Europe which Napoleon I contemplated—except that it will apply to East Europe and be under Russian, not French, influence.

In other words, the Soviet Union, like Napoleon but unlike the British Commonwealth, is starting from the top, not the bottom, in the erection of its new edifice.

It may be that to many persons, Russia's action will seem an appropriate development on the grounds that "realpolitik" is an essential next step in East Europe. Probably it will be more acceptable if and when it is clear what postwar plans Russia entertains concerning the whole territory in the so-called middle zone from the Baltic to Balkans in which exist countries like Poland, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Greece.

Basis of Soviet Stand

Hitherto, Russia has opposed proposals for federalism between these various small countries. This attitude, according to some observers, will disappear once these countries are run by governments which are not anti-Soviet and if it is to be extended so as to exclude all which are not dominated by forces ideologically identical with those of Moscow.

In other words, much will depend upon whether Russia's newly gained power is used not for political ends but primarily to restore economic prosperity and raise standards of living in that part of Europe.

Russia's decentralization plans suggest that some such policy is contemplated for defeated Germany. For it is unthinkable that Moscow could favor the new idea and allow Berlin again to become the center of a large centralized empire which could in turn rend Europe and Russia in a generation or so.

But momentarily Russia pursues its own policy which succeeds through application of its newly gained prestige as a big power, through its ideological influence in various countries, and which tomorrow also may make a pan-Slav appeal, as far as some countries in Central and East Europe are concerned.

Northeast Feeds Millions

Farmers in the dozen states of the Northeast feed 43,000,000 persons, Louis A. Webster of Blackstone, Mass., Acting Commissioner of Agriculture for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, declared in a General Electric Farm Forum address.

Corn Show Taken Into Homes Of Middle West by Iowa Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—Most corn shows are out for the duration, but here in the Tall Corn State the local radio station WHO came to the rescue of those who think you can't call it a crop year unless you wind up with some sort of exhibition of the best corn grown. The Des Moines show was held with the support of five seed companies.

To save tires and gasoline, the sponsors of the show invited contestants to send in their exhibits. In response, entries were shipped in from 12 States and represented the best grain of some 200 exhibitors.

Grand champion exhibitor was E. L. Williams of Marshall County, Iowa. He has been showing corn for 35 years and says his wife deserves a great deal of the credit for his winnings.

Premiums of cash and other awards valued at more than $400 were awarded in 12 classes. Prizes were awarded for the longest ear (it measured 16 inches), for the best single ear, and for three and five ear groupings. Both hybrid and open-pollinated corn were judged.

Enough exhibitors arrived in person to give the show rooms the air of a county fair, where exhibitors come together to compare their products and get suggestions for further improvement.

The corn-growers are aware of their responsibility in keeping the nation's corn-bread basket filled and the nation's hogs and livestock fed. Mark Thornburg, former State Secretary of Agriculture, said, ". . . Increased acreage is asked this year. See about your seed corn in time—don't wait too long. This industry is as important as any other war effort."

Springled through the crowd were servicemen examining corn, their eyes showing dreams of the day when they change navy-blue and khaki for farm uniforms again.

A nine-year-old "farmer" sent a sample to be entered in the shelled corn class. His letter explained that this was his favorite shelled corn. It must also have been the choice of one of the judges, Joe Robison, of Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, and Secretary of the Corn and Grain Growers' Association, for he said he intended putting it into his pocket. It was candy corn.

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The Home Forum

The Saviour of Mankind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE DAY as she listened to various speakers in London's Hyde Park, the writer noticed a huge crowd around a speaker who was talking about religion. In the crowd were many hecklers, some of whom heckled for the fun of it; but it was evident that there were also those who really longed for a gleam of light. The speaker talked about hell and the like, and although he said that Christ Jesus came to save sinners, and would save all who believed on him, yet in answer to a question he admitted he did not know whether or not there was any hope for sinners who had lived and died before the advent of Christ Jesus.

Spiritual understanding, gained through the study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, shows that, in Science, there never has been such a period as "before Christ." Christ was not born of flesh and blood; Christ is spiritual, eternal, immortal Truth, which frees from the illusions of materiality. Jesus was the promised human manifestation of the Messiah or Christ; and his life on earth was to prove, as an example for all, what an understanding of Christ can accomplish in saving humanity from sin, sickness, and death.

⁂

All through the ages, the healing, saving Christ has come to the human consciousness prepared to receive it. Many prophets and leaders of Old Testament history bore witness to the justice, mercy, protection, and wisdom which result from heeding and obeying the voice of Truth. The Christ, or Truth, permeating the dark recesses of mortal thought, brings the light which destroys the illusions of sinning material sense and casts them out. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 390), "Truth will at length compel us all to exchange the pleasures and pains of sense for the joys of Soul."

Christ Jesus recognized that mankind's need was to be freed from the falsity of evil beliefs, which, if ignored, deprive one of security, joy, friendship, liberty, happiness, and health. Evil beliefs corrupt, and those who entertain them, whether through ignorance, blindness, or stubbornness, make their own hell, and are punished by it just as long as they entertain such beliefs, and no longer. The Bible is full of promises such as that given to Ezekiel (33:19), "If the wicked turn from his wickedness, and do that which is lawful and right, he shall live thereby." To live is to know God as unfailing goodness and Love; as an ever-present help and protector; and to recognize His son, the Christ, Truth, as the Saviour of mankind. Jesus was born nearly two thousand years ago. The Christ, his real spiritual selfhood, was before the time of Abraham, as he himself taught. Thus it is learned that Christ, the eternal Saviour of mankind, has always existed; and whenever love, unselfishness, purity, and justice reign within, sin and its effects diminish and finally disappear.

⁂

The story of Joseph, beginning in the thirty-seventh chapter of Genesis, is an example. He was unfairly treated by jealous brothers; he was unjustly imprisoned; his imprisonment was prolonged because the ungrateful butler had forgotten his promise of help; but because Joseph refused to let into his thinking thoughts of hate, revenge, or malice, he was protected from harm and was given a position of trust in the prison. Ultimately he was freed and given a high position by Pharaoh, who saw that the spirit of God governed him. The consequence was that during the time of famine in Egypt, Joseph was able to provide his brothers with corn, and to bring about a happy family reunion. Although difficulties may be encountered, good, pure, loving, trustful thoughts and a patient waiting on God always result in some expression of God's loving care and protection.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 89) Mrs. Eddy writes: "Immortal man, in God's likeness, is safe in divine Science. Mortal man is saved on this divine Principle, if he will only avail himself of the efficacy of Truth, and recognize his Saviour. He must know that God is omnipotent; hence, that sin is impotent." And she continues on the next page: "Jesus demonstrated sin and death to be powerless. This practical Truth saves from sin, and will save all who understand it."

Man as God's image, our real spiritual selfhood, is already saved. Mortal man needs to put off the effects of ignorance; the false beliefs that man is material, and that life and happiness are to be found in matter. Matter, with all it stands for, is a lie, a myth, a dream; but it is not real, since God is the only creator, and He is Spirit. His creation, including perfect man, is spiritual. Man depends on God, and God supplies his every need. At present this need is sometimes manifested humanly, and will be until spiritual growth reveals more fully true substance to be spiritual and available in abundance for all. Then will heaven be recognized as everywhere, and hell and its etceteras will have passed into oblivion.

Wood Stove

This to be said for a fire of wood:
No other fuel makes baking so good,
No other fire abounds so in cheer,
Warmly, invitingly drawing you near

Just to be sociable. Laughter and levity
Gathered around it atone for its brevity.
Once you've replenished it, you've understood
This—to be said for a fire of wood.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BALUCH DRUMMER: *A Photograph by I. Tuvin*

THIS DRUMMER is a member of an orchestra on a collective farm. He is a native of the Turkmenian Soviet Socialist Republic in Central Asia. The inhabitants of this republic are chiefly Uzbeks, Turkomans, Kurds, and Kirghiz-Beludzhi, and their mode of living is Turkish in character. Until the Russian Revolution, they pursued tribal customs, habitually attacking and raiding. But today they have adopted the less belligerent pursuits of agriculture. Illiteracy is almost universal among them.

Here Is a Newspaper Office in Chinatown

BECAUSE THERE'S ONLY one edition a day with a Chinese newspaper, and the editorial staff consists of an editor and two or three *yu jen*, the paper goes to press without undue hurry or fuss. The editor arrives at his office around noon. He spends his time reading books or talking to people who drift in. He likes to get their opinions on various events. It may help to strengthen his own convictions.

In the meantime the reporters like Kung have been going about Chinatown at their leisure, making what might be called good-will tours. They spend most of the afternoon gossiping with friends, hearing a bit of news here and another choice item there. It isn't so much the event itself in which they are interested as the causes and effects, so why hurry?

Then about four o'clock—or possibly five—they arrive at the newspaper office. By that time the editor has decided what news of yesterday is worth telling, and after a short conference, assignments are made. Then they all have a cup of tea, sit down at their desks, and begin work. Silence reigns. There is no noise of clicking typewriters. For the reporters use a brush and an ink pad, and the writing is done in Chinese longhand. When a story is finished it is taken to the typesetters in the large room at the back of the office. Here is the press, and the type, and here is where the real work of bringing out a Chinese newspaper takes place.

There is no linotype machine. It isn't possible with a Chinese newspaper, for each character is a word in itself. To print a Chinese newspaper some forty thousand characters are needed. And there they are, long rows of boxes running the entire length of the room. Each character is kept in its own box. All the types with the character meaning "man" go in one box, "woman" in another, and so on. And when I looked at row after row of these boxes, I could well believe that there were forty thousand or more different characters. These boxes are called *tse pon*, or work boxes. And that's what they are.

On the day when I was watching Kung's paper being printed, there were eight typesetters present. The copy was handed to them and they started work. This meant walking back and forth, selecting a character from a box near the door and then going to the far end of the room for the next. But they didn't hesitate or fumble. They knew where to go, for they had memorized the spot where every character is kept. Before the whole paper was set up, they walked several miles—quite enough exercise for one day.

When the type was set a proof was quickly run off, and then each story taken back to its writer. Every reporter, including the editor, reads his own proof.

"It's easier that way," said Kung. "I remember what I have written, and why trust someone else to correct my mistakes?"

Proof read and corrected, the presses started rumbling. By eight o'clock the first paper appeared, and the day's work for the editorial staff was done.—From "Three Times I Bow," by CARL GLICK. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

СПАСИТЕЛЬ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСТВА

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Однажды, когда автор этих строк слушала различных ораторов в Лондонском "Хайд Парк", она заметила, что огромная толпа собралась вокруг оратора, который говорил о религии. Среди этой толпы было много людей, которые приставали к оратору с вопросами, некоторые из них просто ради развлечения; однако было очевидно, что среди них находились также и те, которые действительно жаждали проблесков света. Оратор говорил об аде и тому подобном и, хотя он и сказал что Христос Иисус пришел, чтобы спасти грешников и что он спасет всех тех, которые верят в него, однако, отвечая на вопрос, оратор согласился, что он не знает, есть ли какая либо надежда для тех грешников, которые жили и умерли до пришествия Христа Иисуса.

Духовное понимание, приобретенное путем изучения Библии и учебника Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Мэри Бэкер Эдди, показывает что, в Науке, никогда не было периода "до Христа". Христос не был рожден от плоти и крови; Христос есть духовная, вечная, бессмертная Истина, которая освобождает от иллюзий материальности. Иисус был обещанным человеческим проявлением Мессии или Христа; и назначением его жизни на земле было показать, в качестве образца для всех, что понимание Христа способно совершить для спасения человечества от греха, болезни и смерти.

В течении веков Христос—целитель и спаситель—проникал в человеческое сознание подготовленное к принятию его. Многие пророки и вожди периода Ветхого Завета свидетельствуют о справедливости, милосердии, защите и мудрости, которые являются следствием внимания и послушания голосу Истины. Христос, или Истина, проникая в темные закоулки смертной мысли, вносит свет, который разрушает иллюзии грешащего материального чувства и изгоняет их. Mrs. Эдди пишет в Science and Health (стр. 390): "Истина, в конце концов, принудит нас всех заменить наслаждения и страдания чувств радостями Души".

Христос Иисус распознал, что человечество нуждается в освобождении от ложности пагубных верований, которые, будучи оставлены без внимания, лишают человека безопасности, радости, дружбы, свободы, счастья и здоровья. Пагубные верования развращают и те, которые предаются им,—будь то по невежеству, слепоте или упрямству,—создают себе свой собственный ад, и наказуются им лишь доколе они сохраняют эти верования, и ни на минуту дольше. Библия полна обещаний подобных тому, которое было дано Иезекиилю (33:19): "И когда беззаконник обратился от беззакония своего и стал творить суд и правду, он будет за то жив". Жить—значит знать Бога как непреложную доброту и Любовь: как вечно-сущую помощь и защиту; и признавать Его сына, Христа, Истину—Спасителем человечества. Иисус родился почти две тысячи лет тому назад. Христос, его истинное духовное я, существовало до Авраама, как он сам учил. Таким образом мы познаем, что Христос, вечный Спаситель человечества, существовал всегда; и когда любовь, бескорыстие, чистота и справедливость царят внутри нас, грех и его последствия уменьшаются и, в конце концов, исчезают.

История Иосифа, начинающаяся в тридцать седмой главе книги Бытия, служит тому примером. С ним недобросовестно поступили его ревнивые братья; он был несправедливо присужден к тюремному заключению; это заключение было продлено потому что неблагодарный виночерпий забыл свое обещание помочь ему; однако благодаря тому, что Иосиф не дал проникнуть в свои мысли ненависти, мести или злобе, он был огражден от опасности и получил ответственную службу в темнице. В конце концов он был освобожден и получил высокое назначение от Фараона, который распознал, что дух Бога управлял Иосифом. Следствием этого было то, что, во время голода в Египте, Иосиф оказался в состоянии снабдить своих братьев хлебом и счастливо объединить всю семью. Хотя затруднения и встречаются на нашем пути,—хорошие, чистые, любящие, доверчивые мысли и терпеливое упование на Бога всегда приводят к какому нибудь проявлению любвеобильной Божьей заботы и защиты.

В книге "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 89) Mrs. Эдди пишет: "Бессмертный человек, по подобию Божию, находится в безопасности в божественной Науке. Смертный человек может быть спасен на основании этого божественного Принципа, если он только воспользуется силой Истины и признает своего Спасителя. Он должен знать, что Бог всемогущ; следовательно, грех бессилен". И на следующей странице она продолжает: "Иисус выявил, что грех и смерть бессильны. Эта применимая на практике Истина спасает от греха и спасет всех тех, которые понимают ее".

Человек, как образ Божий,—наше действительное духовное я,—уже спасен. Смертный человек должен отделаться от следствий невежества; от ложных верований, что человек материален и что жизнь и счастье находятся в материи. Материя, и все что она собою представляет, есть ложь, миф, сновидение; она не существует в действительности, ибо Бог есть единственный создатель и Бог есть Дух. Его творение, включая совершенного человека,—духовно. Человек зависит от Бога и Бог удовлетворяет все его нужды. В настоящее время эти нужды порою выражаются по человечески и так будет продолжаться до тех пор, пока духовное развитие не откроет более полным образом того факта, что истинная сущность духовна и доступна всем в изобилии. Тогда царство небесное будет понято, как находящееся всюду и ад, и все ему подобное, будет предано забвению.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

History on the Dinner-Table

"WHATEVER IS THIS bird on the handle of my fork?" asked John, dining with us the other day. "It looks like a cross between a stork and a flamingo."

"Actually, it's a heron," I replied coolly; but I had to admit that the herald, who originally designed the bird in the Middle Ages, or the engraver, who put it on the silver, had not been particularly expert as a bird-watcher.

⁂

My wife and I live in a modest flat in a modest London square, and practically all our furnishings are modest and modern. Our one gleam of ancient glory is our table silver; though, as age and value go in silver, it is perhaps neither very old nor very valuable.

The oldest piece is a graceful serving-spoon from 1767. About half the rest of the silver dates from the seventeen-eighties, between the end of the American War of Independence and the outbreak of the French Revolution. It has on it the crest of the heron, except for one set of spoons which has recorded a marriage to an heiress by adding a second crest, the head of a prehistoric king with a formidable beard. Above the heron is a scroll with the advice in flawless Latin: "Keep Cool." Above the king another scroll gives equally good advice about the obligations of loyalty, expressed in a jostle of dog Latin, early English and Norman French.

The other half of the silver must have been added by the next generation in the spacious days just after Waterloo, when extra leaves were being added to the family dinner-table and extra courses to the family menu. It is heavier and of less elegant design, but the old double crest remains.

⁂

John took an ornithological interest in his fork. An artist might have noted the delicate fluting on his spoon. When next one of our American friends visits us, I shall invite his attention to a piece of Anglo-American history, contained in the silver. The hallmarks on the forks, which date from 1782, are a leopard's head crowned and a lion passant, the signs that the silver has been passed as standard by the London Assay Office. Then there is the small Roman date-letter, which by its style and its place in the alphabet fixes the exact date of the silver's manufacture, and finally there are the initials of the maker.

The spoons, which date from 1787, have in addition the head of the reigning sovereign, George III. This is because in 1784, between the manufacture of the forks and the spoons, "the young Mr. Pitt" had imposed a war-tax on silver as one of his measures to re-establish British finances after the American war; and for over a century after that, until 1890, when the tax was abolished, the head of the reigning sovereign appeared on British silver to show that the tax had been paid.

⁂

It was the prospect of Ted coming to dinner that prompted me to look into all this. Ted and I had been at school together; and there the chance discovery that he and my elder brother shared the same unusual middle name led to the further discovery that we were sixth cousins, if cousinship continues so long. As my silver dated from about the period our families separated, I wished to be sure whose forebear had been the original owner in case Ted, on seeing it, put in a claim to it.

First I rang up a well-known silversmith and asked if someone could recommend me a book on dating old silver. The polite reply held that I was wasting my time, as an amateur would only come back with the tale that he had a Charles II mustard-pot, when no mustard-pots were made until a much later reign. However, I persisted and eventually borrowed a book from another friend. As my silver belonged to a simple period, I was able to date it, even though an amateur.

For the ownership of the silver, I might have consulted various sets of records; but, on the whole, I decided for a Peerage. Even quite humble people may be mentioned in a Peerage, if they are distantly and deviously connected with a coronet.

⁂

I did not possess a Peerage myself and was aware that tracing lineage in one may be as difficult as tracing one's train through a cross-country railway time-table. But Miss French, who lives across the Square, possesses a Peerage and knows it as Sir Walter Elliot of Kellynch Hall, in Jane Austen's "Persuasion," knew his. Unlike that haughty baronet, Miss French possesses along with her Peerage a sense of proportion, which enables her to enjoy a few hours among the ducal strawberry-leaves without losing her democratic commonsense. A short time after I had rung her up, she supplied me with all the information I needed. I was glad to find that, from the dates of certain marriages and settings-up of house, the evidence on the whole supported my moral as well as my legal claim to the silver.

That evening, as Ted and I ate our dinner with the spoons and forks that his great-grandmother's great-grandmother and my great-grandfather's great-grandfather had used when fresh from the silversmith, we wondered what that old-time brother and sister had then spoken of. Perhaps the brother in his blue coat and flowered waistcoat, which are familiar to me from his portrait, complained to his sister in her stiff white satin of having to pay more for the spoons because of Mr. Pitt's new tax. If he did, I like to think that, in common with many enlightened and truly loyal Englishmen of the day, his sympathies in the struggle which had necessitated the tax were largely with the American colonists.

P. J. H. H.

Winterbound Harbor

Houses standing in shadow
Under a frozen hill.
Ducks flying over the meadow.
Brown grass rigid and still.
Old boat asleep on its side;
Wind blowing bleak and chill.
White foam left by the tide,
Changed to an icy frill.
Wharves deserted and lonely;
Harbor desolate, gray.
Crying of gulls the only
Sound on a winter day—

MARJORIE SOMERS SCHEUER

The Literature Of Testimony

HOW RARELY do we make decisions even for ourselves! How portentous it is when others make decisions that affect us! . . .

It is not only the judge who makes a decision: the witnesses come into the box, and each of them, every few seconds, is under the dire necessity of making a decision. One is asked a question: his reply is not a mere utterance; it is an act of will, a decision. And as we watch the witnesses we come to know how unaccustomed we are—we with our unresolved thoughts—to the making of such decisions. . . .

Each statement made is a marshalling of the memory; each statement is a decision as well as an utterance. This is what is called testimony. As I listen to it I begin to realize that there is a distinct part of literature that might be called the literature of testimony.

Men have gathered together, in some hall or under some hillside; one rises, and the herald puts a staff into his hands as a sign that what he has to say is worthy of being listened to in the assembly. . . . The assembly and the man testifying before it—how much that is great in literature has come out of this! . . .

We who read books can hardly credit the notion that histories of great deeds were transmitted by word of mouth unbrokenly and accurately and holding the lineaments and the characteristic speech of the men who wrought such deeds. It is so now and it must have been so before. The histories that are in the Gospels, in the stories of Israel's heroes, in the Homeric poems, have been spoken in the assembly, have been transmitted by witnesses. . . .

It is plain and authoritative and of public importance. "Beowulf" and "The Song of Roland" are examples of it in poetry.—From "Cross Roads in Ireland," by PADRAIC COLUM. (New York: Macmillan.)

America's Next-Door Neighbor

SOVIET ASIA IS a land of superlatives. Its almost astronomical distances are inhabited by scores of races, living in a dozen climates. Deserts. High mountain ranges. Interminable forests. New railways, newer highways, still newer industrial plants, some built too recently to appear on maps. Great armament works. Gardens above the Arctic Circle. Research laboratories on drifting ice. Observatories in the Pamir heights. Wheat fields in the central latitudes, cotton and sugar-beet acreage in the south. New watercourses in formerly arid wastes. Schools and universities where two decades ago not even an alphabet existed. Lines of fortifications. Naval bases. Air bases. People—newly young, enthusiastic, energetic; workmen, keen hunters, gold prospectors, scientists, soldiers, sailors, aviators. Great dreams. Greater accomplishments. A juvenile boastfulness of growth. All this is Soviet Asia, land of the future, a world in adolescence!

Soviet Asia is America's next-door neighbor and the backbone of Russian strength on the Eastern front. . . .

For all these reasons Soviet Asia is likely to become the keystone of the partnership now forged by the United Nations, and especially between the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, China, Canada, and Australia. Within this partnership Soviet Asia will be mighty not alone in time of war, but in time of peace. Its industrial and political development offers strong assurance for successful and stable postwar reorganization and a progressive reconstruction of the whole East.—From "Soviet Asia," by RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES and ANDREW J. STEIGER. (New York: Dial Press.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1944

Italians Jam Quayside Balconies as Allies Embark for New Action

Kaiser Favors U. S. Span For War-Peace Gap

Urges $300,000,000 revolving fund available to states and cities for reconstruction needs.

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Reaffirming his fundamental belief that only full and free competition can provide America with a sustained prosperity, Henry J. Kaiser, ship and plane builder, today advocated before the House Public Buildings and Grounds Committee, which is conducting hearings on postwar planning, a $100,000,000 revolving fund that states and municipalities could resort to in bridging the war-to-peace gap in industrial activity.

Mr. Kaiser particularly suggested such fields as housing, transportation and health centers as ones in which immediate plans must be made by states and cities, guided by a duly constituted federal agency provided with funds by Congress.

The reason Congress must act now to set up such an agency and a fund to work with, Mr. Kaiser insisted, was that only under the impetus of such action would local authorities take any steps to meet postwar problems.

This fund, Mr. Kaiser emphasized must be used only on self-liquidating projects. Such public works as he recommended under the wise guidance of a Federal Government Agency would be financed under a lending or revolving fund rather than a spending fund.

Sees Quick Action Needed

Stressing the importance of acting immediately, Mr. Kaiser said that the secret of maintaining anything like full production in the transition period between war and peace economies was to act not to talk. Blueprints must be drawn up, now, for these self-liquidating federally financed public works, he said.

Money must be provided, now, by Congress for underwriting such a program. Communities confronted with the fact of a congressional act providing funds that can be borrowed would be aroused to action, he was confident.

When it was suggested that possibly many of the projects undertaken would never be repaid for by the borrowing communities, Mr. Kaiser said that the congressional agency established to make the loans would have to be financially astute rather than politically accommodating.

At only one point in his testimony did Mr. Kaiser seem to get at all aroused. It was when one of the Committee painted a pretty sorry economic and financial picture of what this country might look like after the war. I refuse to look on the pessimistic side, Mr. Kaiser shot back. I prefer to look up and not down. We wouldn't have much of a country if we looked at the pessimistic side.

Need to Take Up Labor Slack

When asked what he was doing about the unemployment problem that would arise in his shipyards after the war, Mr. Kaiser replied that all of his company's planning revolved around the question how to keep men on work not how to lay them off.

But if the war should end tomorrow, he said, we would be forced to lay off almost a quarter of a million men. To take up that slack, he emphasized plans must be laid right now for public works. Neither he, nor any industrialist that he knew had solved the unemployment problem, he continued.

Mr. Kaiser, however, was not at all pessimistic about American industry's ability to step up and maintain high production levels after the war provided the time of reconverting or shifting to peacetime production could be bridged with Federal aid.

The railroad industry, the shipping industry, the auto industry, all have excellent postwar prospects what with pentup demand for travel and traveling facilities, anticipated increase in foreign trade carried on in American bottoms.

Queried as to whether there might not be such a thing as overplanning, Mr. Kaiser said that he had no fear of it. A check of 90,000 employees in one of his plants revealed, he said, that 60 per cent of the women wanted to continue working in the shipyards after the war, 20 per cent wanted to shift to other employment. Only 20 per cent wished to return home.

With labor eager to work, with the tools of production at hand, Mr. Kaiser saw no reason why industrial production in the United States in the postwar era should not touch new heights once that transition period, that his recommendation of Government assistance would provide for, was passed.

Associated Press

On the Way to the New Allied Bridgeheads

Upper: American troops in a British truck passing through a Naples street en route for the front are cheered by residents. Below: A typical city scene through which Fifth Army units passed as they wended their way to the centers of operations.

Judge Scathes Disloyal Acts In Plane Plant

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 3 (AP)—Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson, in sentencing seven former bomber plant employees, four of them women, today, questioned the zeal of workers at the North American bomber plant here.

"We might have seen Germans and Japs," he said, "marching down the streets of Dallas" if it hadn't been for Russian peasants who worked long hours producing war materials.

The judge, in giving jail sentences to the seven former bomber plant employees convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government by falsification of time cards, added:

"A fine machinist, whose word I would not question, told me that his foreman came to him at his machine and told him to slow down; that he didn't need to hurry. The Government was paying for it all.

"If such a situation had not existed, MacArthur, who has pleaded for airplanes, might have had planes long before this with which to bomb Tokyo."

The judge, who sat in on some hearings of the Senate Truman Subcommittee at the Dallas plant, said that "if one tenth of what we hear is to be believed, there is no more patriotism within the walls of that plant (North American) than among those who would make a Roman holiday."

Currie McCutcheon, court-appointed defense attorney, condemned the cost-plus contract under which he said the bomber plant formerly operated.

"The result," Mr. McCutcheon said, "is just what we have here—a thing that's going to be before many courts over the land."

H. F. Schwedes, Factory Manager of the Texas Division of North American Aviation, Inc., issued a written statement that the guilty employes were "an infinitesimal part of the working force, and that "the seven pleas of guilty entered by former employees . . . resulted from an investigation initiated by North American Aviation."

(With reference to cost-plus-fixed-fee, the statement said that "North American has never received a percentage fee on costs of its operations at Dallas.")

U. S. District Attorney Clyde O. Eastus said while some of the defendants were away from the plant on dates, one of the others would clock out their time cards at quitting time.

The seven defendants were given sentences ranging up to six months in jail.

Refuse-Collection Strike At End in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3 (AP)—Members of the American Federation of Labor refuse collectors and helpers Local 609 ended a 20-day strike last night and began gathering an estimated 9,000 tons of refuse piled high in the backyards, alleys and basements.

The action came as City Council apparently neared a decision to turn over the garbage collecting job to a private contractor, a step which would cost about $276,000 a year more.

William Miller, president of the union, said the men were going back to work pending resumption of negotiations with the city. Another union spokesman said the workers expected a two weeks' vacation pay allowance for their layoff and time and one half for extra time spent in picking up the huge accumulation of garbage.

U. S. Warned To Mobilize Its Manpower

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Warren H. Atherton, National Commander of the American Legion, warned Congress that if the nation fails to mobilize its civilian manpower for war production, unnecessary casualties will result and the war will be unjustifiably prolonged.

He indorsed a national service law "as a necessary measure in the total mobilization of the nation's resources in support of our soldiers, sailors and marines," speaking before the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday.

Sponsors of the Austin-Wadsworth bill to provide for compulsory assignment of manpower when voluntary methods fail called Mr. Atherton to the witness stand in an effort to build up strength in the Military Affairs Committee to get the measure to the floor.

He told the Committee the lack of specific equipment that could have been produced "has unquestionably cost us, and is now costing us, many casualties."

He asserted that "we lost 90 Flying Fortresses last summer because of manpower difficulties at the Seattle Plant of Boeing."

Sketching transportation needs for manpower, the witness said that more than one-third of the Los Angeles transportation equipment "lies idle in car barns and garages solely because of a lack of sufficient operators and maintenance men."

He said the ball bearings industry is still short 7,000 necessary men and that "we have found no means of meeting the shortage of more than 100,000 workers on Class 1 railroads."

"It will be difficult," he continued, to provide, under present methods, "the thousands of additional workers needed for the increased production of C-47's at the Douglas Aircraft Plant at Long Beach."

"The necessity of releasing almost 9,000 soldiers to assure our copper production was nothing short of a disgrace," Mr. Atherton added.

Army Cuts Graduation Quotas In Remaining Officers' Schools

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Army's Officer Candidate Schools, with a total of 240,000 graduates, have been reduced to a monthly graduation list of 2,500 to 3,000 with a further cut in prospect, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson reported today. The schools, which gave enlisted men an opportunity to win officers' commissions, reached a peak of 23,000 graduates in December, 1942.

Between June 1942, and November, 1943, almost 15,000 of the graduates were enlisted men selected in the combat areas and sent home for training. In addition, four Officer Candidate Schools were established overseas and have graduated about 2,500 men; three of these schools have been suspended, however, and the one in Australia is the only overseas OCS still operating.

In addition to OCS graduates, theater commanders overseas have given commissions directly to about 10,000 enlisted men, warrant officers and flight officers and a number of civilians, and the Army in the United States has commissioned directly about 9,000 enlisted men and 5,000 warrant officers and flight officers.

Of the 26 Officer Candidate Schools once operating in this country, seven have been discontinued and four are no longer accepting candidates. The latter are Fort Riley, Kan., (cavalry); Fort Monroe, Va., (harbor defense, coast artillery); Camp Hood, Texas, (tank destroyer); and Camp Davis, N. C., (antiaircraft, coast artillery).

The suspended schools were two at Fort Washington, Md. (Adjutant General's Department and army administrative); Fort Warren, Wyo. (quartermaster); Carlisle Barracks, Pa. (medical administration); Fargo, N. D. (army administration); Grinnell, Iowa (army administration), and Gainesville, Fla. (army administration).

Miss Cecil Jones Named President Of Association of Junior Leagues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—In a nomination equivalent to election, Miss Cecil Lester Jones of Washington, D. C., was named as President of the Association of the Junior Leagues of America by the Association's board of directors at their meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here yesterday.

Unopposed for the office, Miss Jones' election will be consummated by ballot of the 154 Leagues in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, before the spring meeting of the Board in New York next May. The balloting will be by mail, as the Association has canceled its annual conference to co-operate with the Office of Defense Transportation in curbing travel. Miss Jones will succeed Mrs. Linville K. Martin, of Winston-Salem, N. C.

Other officers nominated were Mrs. J. Nott Rawlings, of El Paso, Texas, as Vice-President to fill Miss Jones' unexpired term as Vice-President; Mrs. Walter Bouldin, of Birmingham, Ala., as Secretary. Mrs. Rawlings and Mrs. Bouldin are now serving as directors of the Association. Mrs. J. King Hoyt, Jr., of Stamford, Conn., will continue to serve as treasurer.

Miss Jones, formerly President of the Washington Junior League, has won wide recognition for community and war service. She is a trustee of the Washington Community Chest, a director of the Traveler's Aid, active in the United Service Organization and was chairman of the recent United War Fund drive.

3,000,000 Utility Kits Asked for Soviet Homes

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP)—Mayor La Guardia today opened a National Russian War Relief Society drive for 3,000,000 household utility kits, to be presented to Russian families returning to recaptured areas which were destroyed by the Nazi armies.

More Canadian Pulpwood Due By Agreement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced last night it has concluded an agreement with the Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board whereby restrictions on imports of pulpwood from Canada will be eased and imports from three Canadian Provinces will be placed under U. S. price ceilings.

The Provinces are Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The OPA said it is anticipated the adjustments in prices "will bring about an over-all increase in the production of pulpwood produced in the three provinces" with resulting benefit to both the United States and Canada.

"Under the terms of an agreement which has been in effect since last October, Canada has undertaken to share equally with the United States all pulpwood produced in Canada east of the Rockies," the OPA explained.

Three moves were involved:

1. The OPA announced it will establish maximum prices shortly on sales of pulpwood imported from Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The new ceilings will not apply, however, to contracts made on or before Feb. 2, 1944.

2. The Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced an immediate increase in the domestic ceiling prices of pulpwood produced in these three provinces and sold in Canada. (Details of this increase were not made known here.)

3. With the establishment of the new price ceilings by the OPA, the Canadian Timber Controller will repeal Canadian Timber Order 20 which places a limit on the amount of pulpwood which can be acquired for export to the United States from Canada. Exports of Canadian pulpwood will continue to be controlled by Canadian permit.

"Heretofore there has been no price control on sales of pulpwood imported into the United States," the OPA noted. "OPA ceilings on pulpwood have applied only to pulpwood produced in the United States, and Canadian ceilings have applied only to pulpwood sold in Canada."

The OPA said that the action is being taken as part of a joint move by the Office of Price Administration and the War Production Board in this country, and the Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board, to restore the normal differential between Canada's domestic prices for pulpwood and the prices on pulpwood imported into the United States from the three Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

"Ordinarily U. S. prices are higher than Canadian for the pulpwood produced in these three provinces," it added, "but in recent months this difference has increased beyond the usual proportions."

Agreement to the Penny Shown in Five Tax Tests

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3 (AP)—Internal Revenue Collector V. Y. Dallman of the Eighth Illinois District reported yesterday five deputies in his office "agreed to the penny" in separate computations of identical figures in a complicated return.

None of the deputies of a force aiding citizens from 76 Illinois counties in making up returns knew it was a test, Mr. Dallman said, nor that the tax ascertained was Mr. Dallman's personal obligation.

Youngsters Vie for Spoils In Beggar's Opera Setting

Reporter, called from typewriter, finishes his story aboard bouncing truck at great speed of 50 words a mile—American 'pals' teach thrills of football to native boys who flock about their heroes.

A graphic glimpse of Italy, as seen by Allied soldiers pushing along the roads to the center of operations at the bridgeheads, is presented by Mr. Stead, who is writing several articles on the Nettuno and other bridgeheads, this being the first.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

AN ALLIED BEACHHEAD SOUTH OF ROME, Feb. 3—Orders to move off base came, as such orders so often do after a delay—sooner than expected.

They caught me at my typewriter and at a disadvantage in pajamas and the middle of a story. But a war correspondent gets used to that sort of thing. A few minutes later the rest of the story was being typed in a truck bumping along over neglected Italian roads toward a midmorning rendezvous at a little fishing harbor some miles from Naples.

Typing under these conditions is an art acquired by practice. The slowest method is the fastest, because a gentle opportunistic pressure of the fingers never far from the keys is less likely to produce a jumble of letters instead of the word "front" than an attempt to forestall the next bump by speed, especially over the cobblestones around Naples.

Fifty Words a Mile

The driver had no time to throttle down below 50 words a mile, but this average brought our story to a close as we drew up at the quayside. An RAF dispatch rider then sped off to the censor and the transmission center with the story as we made first contact with Capt. James P. Skeen of North Carolina. He was commanding the American-built, American-manned infantry landing craft that was to take us to the Allies' new bridgehead south of Rome.

The craft was one of several loading up fast for a quick turn around to maintain a high-speed delivery service, pouring men and material from various points into the slowly expanding bridgehead. Already another ship was waiting to fill at the berth occupied by the one where we were going aboard.

The scene of animation on the quay was providing entertainment for an audience leaning over balconies outside windows closely overlooking the scene.

Resembles Opera

Tall dilapidated buildings were jammed up closely on both sides of the little domed church, of which they esemed a part structurally as seen from the deck. Spectators reminded one grotesquely of occupants of boxes, tier above tier, at the opera. They had one advantage, however, of being able to continue their domestic chores while watching the show.

It was a Beggar's Opera they were looking at, with groups of hungry-looking, grimy, bare-legged children clamoring for food, holding up their hands appealingly, and fighting for the biscuits tossed down by crews aboard the ship.

One youngster sent his spoils at regular intervals to his mother, who let down a basket on a string from an upper floor and hauled it up past the envious eyes of her neighbors.

Typical Scene

This vignette is typical of liberated Italy today. The generous instincts of American and British sailors, soliders, and airmen are exploited to the limit by the natives. But there is a pitiable degree of suffering and squalor that makes a genuine and distressing appeal. Allied and Italian authorities are doing what they can to alleviate the situation, but it is too formidable to even start upon adequately under the present conditions of war.

The Allied servicemen have become great friends of the Italian youngsters, as illustrated by a couple of sailors who are teaching a half-dozen Italian boys the rudiments of American football at one end of the quay. American special services are responsible for the ball, the sailors responsible for instructions and the boys responsible for a great deal of scurrying about and shouts of laughter as they learn to pass back the ball between their legs, hold it for a place kick or punt.

Wherever one goes in Italy, there is someone singing—and often singing beautifully in the most forlorn surroundings. The early evening sun was laying runways of diamonds and emeralds across the rippling waters of the harbor as we returned to the ship after our last walk around. Red Cross trucks were loading baggage onto the ship—the kits of 115 United States Army nurses going in to the new battle-zone bridgehead.

A church bell was ringing out as the nurses themselves arrived—neat in their field-uniform slacks, chatting and laughing.

One heard the accents of many states as the nurses filed below to the bunk space normally occupied by infantrymen. This very ship had put ashore the assault troops for the original landings at Anzio and Nettuno.

Chungking Morale Boosted By Allied Blow at Marshalls

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, Feb. 3—American strategy and military strength probably have never been as much appreciated in Chungking as they are today in connection with the landings at the Marshall Islands. The Chinese feel that these moves will really shorten the war against Japan.

It is believed that this amounts to the breaking up of Japan's "Maginot Line," and will "strike home" in Tokyo, showing the Japanese the hopelessness of their situation.

Newspapers here say the event marks the end of a state of attrition, and that the armed might of the Allies, now like a sharp dagger, points at the heart of Japan. Chunking is also gratified at the news of American-trained Chinese troops having penetrated 100 miles into northern Burma and India in front of engineers who are pushing the new road from Ledo.

Such advanced Allied preparations for the offensives against all Japanese outposts, it is felt, contribute to the complete Japanese inactivity in every corner of the China theater.

Government spokesmen, Dr. K. C. Wu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, reflected the opinion in Chungking circles when he stated that owing to the American action in the Marshalls the depression in Chungking would be much alleviated—especially if the main Burma-China Road was reopened, because it is expected to affect not only the military but also the economic situation in China.

Economic difficulties have recently been coming more and more into the foreground of the Government's manifold preoccupations. The rise of prices continues undiminished.

The recent raise in the pay scale, while burdening the budget considerably, is not preventing an increasing lag between salaries and the price level. For example, the combined monthly salary and allowances, excluding daily food rations of one and a half pounds of rice, according to the Army newspaper Saotangpao, is now as follows:

A full General in the Chungking area gets 56 American dollars, or $40 if serving elsewhere.

A major gets $22 in Chungking, $21.50 elsewhere.

A Second Lieutenant, $15 in Chungking, $8 elsewhere.

Privates between 50 and 75 American cents.

On the other hand, prices in Chungking, and in recently visited front areas, are as follows:

One pound of pork, between $1 and $1.50, 20 cigarettes between 50 cents to $2, straw sandals which last little more than one day's march, 10 cents.

The rise in prices, which is especially marked in all industrial raw materials and manufactured goods, is preventing the expansion of the present small volume of industrial production because of the popular purchasing power, not only of the soldiers and officials, but most other groups not following the rise in prices.

Price control is proving very difficult in view of the complex nature and magnitude of the problems involved.

Although manifold economic social problems are certainly contributing to the general desire of seeing the war ended as soon as possible, people are standing up admirably to the trial and are not impatient. Still hoping the Government may be able to bring about an improvement, they stand stubbornly holding on to the will not only to victory but to construct a really modern united China, whatever the difficulties may be.

500,000 Cannery Workers To Get Food Output Call

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Food production requirements in 1944 will necessitate recruiting an army of 500,000 cannery workers in 25 fruit and vegetable processing states.

War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, reporting this today, said a program has been prepared well in advance to make certain that cannery labor is available when needed.

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

A Refugee From the Gestapo

A Norwegian Boy Strikes Out for Freedom

By Marian King

Author of "Elizabeth, the Tudor Princess," etc.

This is the tale of a real boy in the occupied land of Norway. It is based on facts checked and authenticated by the Norwegian Embassy in Washington.

The sound of metal crashing on metal pierced the ears of young Knut as the iron door of the prison cell of Mollergaten 19 in Oslo clanged behind him. Still smarting under the farce of a German court martial, Knut dragged himself to his narrow bed. Lifting his head, he stared into space. His pale face twisted as his memory traveled back over the past six weeks—three weeks in solitary confinement, then the usual walks in the courtyard with the other prisoners under armed guard, and today the three-hour hearing before the Gestapo.

Knut shuddered at the thought of the scene with the burly Kommandant. The officer's eyes had glared as he tabulated, with typical German thoroughness, Knut's activities, beginning with that day in April when the boy, with many other 16-year-olds, had joined with other Norwegian patriots to fight the Nazis. He could almost hear that deep, gutteral voice as it barked again the acts of sabotage which had been arrayed against him. Again he pictured the Kommandant as he waxed almost joyful over the condemning evidence: stealing guns from a German arsenal. There was no question as to guilt. Knut had been caught red-handed. . . .

"Knut Fredriksen," the Kommandant intoned, "you will be held indefinitely in Mollergaten prison as an enemy of the Third Reich. Because of your age, there may yet be hope you will learn the folly of your ideals. You will be assigned as a trusty."

False Friends

Knut's thoughts went over and over that scene, and then at last, wearily, the boy rose from his bed and crossed the narrow cell to the barred window. Clutching the grating, he stood gazing into the twilight. At the sound of heavy footsteps he gripped the bars tighter. In the courtyard below, the patrol goose-stepped in front, at the back, and at the sides of prisoners on their way to a concentration camp. The boy brushed his eyes to make sure he was not dreaming. But he was wide awake! He sobbed softly as he saw in the patrol Tor, with whom he had stolen food from a German storehouse in the mountains, and Arne, with whom he had joined up!

"They said they had come as friends! They said they had come as friends," Knut thought as he dropped on his bed and rolled his worn jacket for a pillow.

And so, day after day, Knut worked from dawn until dark in the kitchen: carrying food—and now and then a message—to prisoners in their cells, washing pots and pans, and doing whatever menial task was assigned to him. And always while he worked, his ears were open. He quickly sensed the opportunity that was before him, and soon he was carrying messages from one prisoner to another. Always cheerful and alert, Knut made his way among the prisoners—rich and poor, obscure and famous—who were all like brothers together under the ruthless Gestapo.

As the days slipped into weeks, the even-tempered boy became a favorite with the German guards. More and more privileges were granted to him, and more of the menial tasks were assigned to those less favored prisoners. Now he kept the guards quarters clean and waited on their table, and soon he was permitted to visit with the other prisoners at will.

Then came a day when the Kommandant informed him that they had work for him in Oslo.

"Beginning tomorrow morning," the Kommandant continued, "you will be driven each day to Gestapo headquarters in Viktoria Terrasse. It will be your duty to catalog the books we have confiscated. That will be all." He finished abruptly and waved the boy off.

The next morning, after an early breakfast, Knut was driven with a guard to Gestapo headquarters. Another guard led him at once to an inner office, and then an officer escorted him along devious corridors and up a narrow flight of stairs to a large room stacked with books, and proceeded immediately to give Knut instructions as to his work.

Change in the Air

Day by day, as the boy sat alone in the library cataloging the accumulated books, life became easier. His task was more interesting as his work progressed, restrictions were fewer in number, and he was freer to move about. Going back to the prison each night became an exciting adventure: a smuggled envelope, a concealed message, sometimes letters, and now and then a newspaper. These found their way into the hands of Knut's unhappy companions and countrymen in the Mollergaten prison.

One morning as the car approached Gestapo headquarters, Knut said casually to his guard: "Yesterday some of the men had visits from their families."

"That's nothing unusual," the guard replied. "They all do, and your turn will come before you go—"

"Go? Where? When?" Knut asked, perhaps a little too quickly.

"To a concentration camp in Germany—soon!"

Arriving at Viktoria Terrasse, the boy leaped out of the car and went up the steps two at a time as usual. At his desk, he picked up his work where he had left off the night before—but his thoughts were racing ahead. He must escape!

He stretched his hand out toward the telephone on his desk, but drew it back. Dare he risk it? Dare he call Marius? Quickly he lifted the receiver from the hook and, disguising his voice, called a number in German. The operator was ringing, but would Marius answer? Those few short seconds seemed like hours.

The receiver was raised at the other end of the line. Yes, that was Marius' voice. Knut spoke a few words—a bicycle, tomorrow afternoon, at the usual meeting place in the park. Then he put the receiver quickly back on its hook. He could count on Marius!

The following day, as the shadows from the early afternoon sun played across the roadway, Knut left his books for a moment and, tip-toeing to the window, noiselessly raised the sash, then hurried back to his desk.

At the sound of a guard's footsteps in the corridor, Knut bent over the large volume on which he was working. A moment later, the guard stood in the doorway; Knut raised his head in recognition; then the guard was gone.

Knut picked up three books, quickly crossed the room and laid the volumes on the table. Then, glancing back at the doorway, he turned and moved cautiously to the window, paused a moment to look out, and quickly climbed through and disappeared.

In the Shadows

Panting, Knut crept to a doorway and stopped to get his breath. The shadow of a Nazi guard played across the yard in front of him. It grew larger and larger. The shuffling of heavy boots on the cobblestones was very near. At last the shadow began to grow shorter and shorter, and finally faded out. Knut crouched for a moment in the shadow of the wall and listened. Then peered around the corner, pulled himself back quickly, dashed across the road and was gone.

Using only the side streets and keeping close to hedges, at last Knut reached the park and sauntered around. He passed a clump of bushes, walked on several feet, then turned and retraced his steps, looking about casually as he walked. He stopped before the thick shrubbery, bent over and fingered a shoe lace, glancing about at the same time. Then he crawled forward, carefully separated the lower branches, and pulled himself through. Marius was a true friend! He smiled as he gripped the handlebars of the bicycle.

Knut wasted no time in thought, but with outward calm rolled the bicycle slowly to the footpath, mounted and pedalled away. On and on he rode, singing and whistling as he went, and at last leaving the city behind him. At a certain crossroads he turned left on a narrow footpath. He rode a short distance, then dismounted, and quickly shoved his faithful bicycle over a steep embankment. Then on hands and knees, Knut crossed the neighboring field, and lost himself in the nearby woods.

Drinking from streams and ponds, finding shelter wherever he could, eating whatever he could find, Knut made his way further and further from Oslo.

Early one morning, some weeks later, Knut, disheveled, ragged, and hungry, reached the Swedish border. He slipped over the line at an isolated point and then, feeling safe again, made his way to the nearest road. Almost immediately a guard stopped him and questioned him very closely. The guard led the boy into the nearby office and presented him to the officer in charge.

"Eat, boy," the officer said as he drew a chair to the table. "It's not much, but it's the best we have!"

Knut needed no encouragement. He bit into a large slice of bread and smiled his appreciation.

As he ate, the officer told him of the Norwegian Legation in Stockholm and gave him explicit directions for getting there.

Unwelcome News

At the Norwegian Legation the counselor listened to Knut's story. He had heard many stories from the lips of those courageous youths who had fled from Norway with one thought in mind: to continue the fight against the Nazis. And he had been forced to tell those other boys the same unwelcome news as he gave Knut.

"There is nothing now for you to do but wait! In the meantime you will go to school at Goteborg. There you will be with other boys who have been through what you have been through, and whose thoughts are like yours."

Hardly had Knut arrived at the school, when he learned of Little Norway in Canada, the training camp of the Royal Norwegian Air Force. His mind was made up. First he would go to England and find a way of getting into the Royal Norwegian Air Force.

Long hours after school were spent about the docks. At last his patience was rewarded, for he learned that ten Norwegian ships which had been in the Goteborg harbor since the invasion of Norway were going to make a dash for freedom through the strong German blockade.

Knut hurried at once to the dock.

"We already have a double crew for every ship," the captain informed him, when he had told his story. "And it's risky business at best. We may not get through. Sometime we shall return," and you'll have your opportunity then to help your country. Perhaps it will be soon." He put a sturdy hand on the boy's shoulder.

Knut, downcast, slowly retraced his steps through the warehouse. Suddenly he shook himself vigorously. Moping would do no good, and there must be some way to get to England and on those boats. Instantly his course of action was clear.

"I'll stow away," he told himself emphatically. "I should be of some use, and one more won't make much difference."

Seizing Opportunity

It was a stiff and tired Knut who in the late afternoon of the next day stirred quietly in his hideaway. Slowly he raised his head and glanced about his new surroundings. The sea seemed to stretch endlessly, but close at hand were the other nine Norwegian ships riding the swells as they headed toward the narrow mine-laid channel.

Suddenly a familiar droning reached Knut's ears. He looked up. An airplane was visible over the strait, and another quickly followed. They were coming closer, and flying low. He watched, while they circled the helpless boats, then climbed sharply for the attack.

Knut turned quickly at the shuffling of feet on the near-by stairs. Just in front of him two of the crew took up their position with a sub-machine gun. They held their fire until the planes swooped low to strafe the deck.

Suddenly one of the men fell forward, hit by a bullet from the plane. Without thinking, Knut stepped forward and took the man's place. No one had seen him in his hideaway, yet no one gave a second thought to his taking his place at the gun. The attack continued mercilessly; then finally the planes disappeared.

As darkness fell, only half of the original number of ships still rose and settled doggedly in the heavy sea. Splintered and battered, they had come through the straits.

Undismayed and with courage high, Knut took his place as a member of the crew as the small, but sturdy, Norwegian boat set its course toward the open sea and England, bearing him nearer his goal—Little Norway, in Canada.

Grand Central Art Galleries, New York City

"New Arrival," by Paul King, N. A.

A New Serial Next Thursday

"The Roof Tree," an excellent fiction serial by Cornelia Meigs, will start on the page For Young People next Thursday, February 10. Many of our readers will remember Miss Meigs' serial "Mounted Messenger," published serially on this page last winter.

"The Roof Tree" is an unusual story, linking the Randalls of contemporary times with their forebears of more than two centuries ago. The experiences of the pioneers occupy most of the story, for Alan Randall, yearning for other scenes, started off with his daughters, Elizabeth and Becky, for a distant New England hilltop. There they met Anoto, a boy living in Indian fashion in the forest, whose language they could not even understand.

There was a mystery about Anoto, and the Randalls set themselves to unearth it and help the boy to his rightful heritage. This they did, but meanwhile they had glimpses of many stirring and hazardous experiences in this wild region.

The story will be published in 10 installments.

The Zero Is a Tricky Foe

Build a Model Airplane—V

By Freeman Cleaves

The Zero, the Sento KI-001, is the speedy Japanese Navy fighter which fired the opening gun against the U. S. fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and elsewhere in the Pacific. This small, single-motored troublemaker was perfected in 1940 and gained its name from the number of the year as given in the Nipponese calendar system—a number ending in two zeros. A fast climber and highly maneuverable, the Zero is the best Japanese fighter plane although its speed—about 350 miles an hour—is gained at the sacrifice of armor protection.

The Zero has a normal flying range of 700 miles, but if a fuel tank of the jettisoned type is added, it can range 1,500 miles. Armament consists of a 20-mm. cannon in each wing and two machine guns on each side of the nose. American critics call the design "a very ingenious job," and U. S. Army and Navy fighters take pardonable pride in shooting down fair-sized quotas of these tricky fighters.

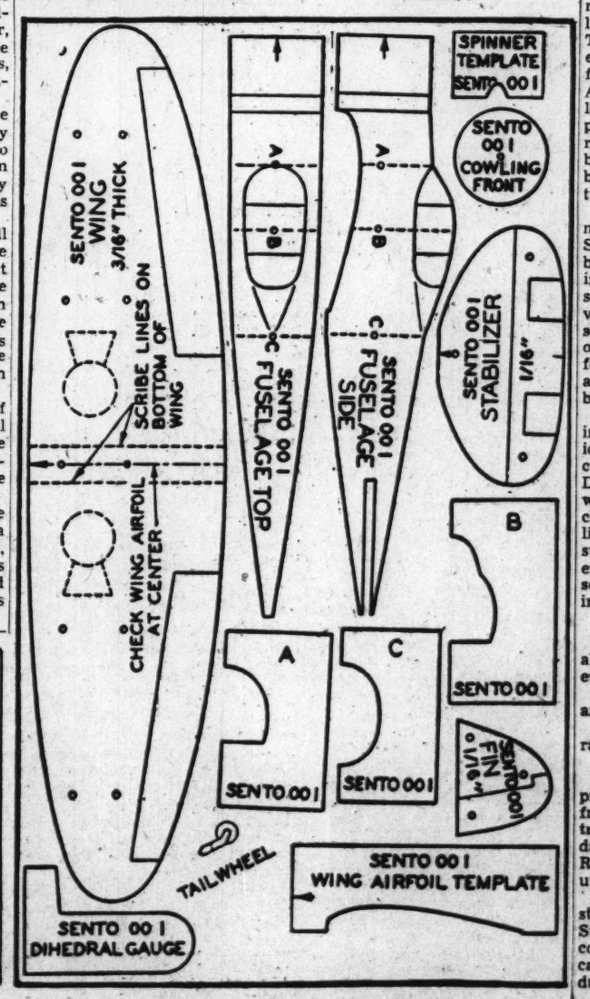
The Zero is a single-place monoplane with a radial air-cooled engine and a retractable landing gear that folds up into the wing. The wing is stubby and elliptical, curving up on the bottom to join the fuselage. Cooling gills behind the engine cowling are scored in with a knife. The short, round fuselage has a humped-up cabin above the wing. The stabilizer-elevator is broad and elliptical, like the wing.

Zero dimensions vary, but the one illustrated here has a wing-span of 37 feet and a length of 25 feet, 4 inches. To make a model to a scale of 1 to 72 inches with a wing-span of 6 5/32 inches, the following materials are necessary:

Fuselage block—⅞ inch by 1⅛ inches by 4¼ inches; wing—3/16 inch by 1⅝ inches by 6⅜ inches; tail—1/16 inch by 1 inch by 3 inches.

Our next model will be a Japanese Navy dive bomber.

(The next installment is coming next Thursday.)



Templates for the Sento KI-001

Our Mail Bag

We were happy to have so many delightful letters come in this week to be forwarded to the girls and boys whose names were published in the Mail Bag of January 20. Undoubtedly many lasting friendships will result from this spontaneous and joyous interchange of correspondence, as has been the case in the past.

We wish we had space to publish all of the delightful thank you letters which come to our desk, expressing gratitude for pen friends. However, we are delighted to share a few paragraphs of several of them with you today. The first one is from a former Mail Bag friend in New York, who says:

"Dad had tried, unsuccessfully, to make me write letters. He asked me to start corresponding via the Mail Bag, hoping that that would set me off. Well—it did! Two of my letters actually appeared in print in The Christian Science Monitor—and did I have corries! That certainly set me off on letter writing—and I haven't stopped yet. In fact, it is one of the reasons why I turned to writing as a profession."

Another letter came from Chicago with this message: "I wish to express my gratitude for being able to write to this young friend in another part of the world. I think it is wonderful when we can write to these friends and exchange ideas and viewpoints. Thank you very much."

Hope F. (13) of Belmont 78, Mass., whose name was published in the Mail Bag sometime ago, writes: "I wish the Mail Bag could be printed more frequently. It is often crowded out, and it is such a nice part of the page For Young People." Hope is interested in music and plays the flute, and is very fond, too, of reading and hiking.

Robert S. (13) of Duquesne, Pennsylvania, is interested in airplanes, sports, music, and stamp collections. In a letter to a pen friend in New York, Robert said: "I asked for a pen pal through the Monitor once, but no one replied. I play a trumpet in the Junior High School Band, and I am also trying my hand at drawing. I have turned out some pretty messy drawings, but I am improving."

Dorothy B. (13) of Worthing, Sussex, England, writes: "This is the first time I have ever written to the Mail Bag. I am a Girl Guide and should like very much to have letters from anyone in America, Australia, or New Zealand."

If you want your name listed in the Mail Bag, send us an interesting letter of your interests and hobbies, and remember to give us the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, 15, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

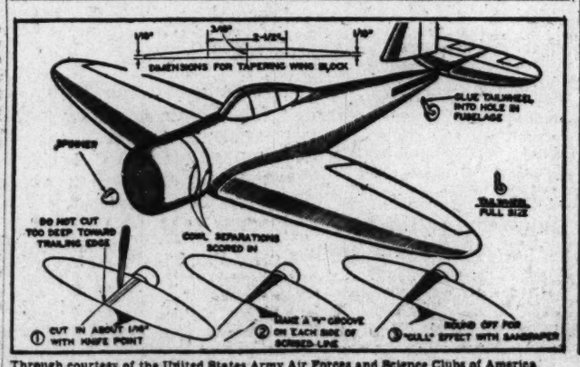
It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

Why Build Model Airplanes?

Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, Commander U. S. Strategic Air Force, considers model airplane building of great importance. General Spaatz holds both the Legion of Merit and the D. S. M. for his accomplishments in aviation. Here is what the General has said about model airplane building:

"From the ranks of our model airplane builders and junior aeronautical clubs must come the brains and vision and skill to weld the mighty air power upon which the salvation of this hemisphere in large measure depends. We are becoming a nation of fliers. Keep your eyes to the sky, for it is there that the destiny of America lies."

So, let us keep faith with the future, fix our eyes on the sky, and learn all we can about aviation by building model airplanes.


DIMENSIONS FOR TAPERING WING BLOCK
GLUE TAILWHEEL INTO HOLE IN FUSELAGE
SPINNER
TAILWHEEL FULL SIZE
DO NOT CUT TOO DEEP TOWARD TRAILING EDGE
CURL SEPARATIONS SCORED IN
① CUT IN ABOUT 1/16" WITH KNIFE POINT
② MAKE A "V" GROOVE ON EACH SIDE OF SCORED LINE
③ "GULL" EFFECT WITH SANDPAPER

Through courtesy of the United States Army Air Forces and Science Clubs of America

Assembling the Zero, Sento KI-001

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SEA PINES 38th Season. Four Age Groups. 100 acres on Cape Cod Bay. Sailing, riding. Music, art, dancing, dramatics, Foreign languages. Tutoring. Special Course for older girls. Separate unit for boys. Guest House. Christian Science Sunday School nearby. Winter School. FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, East Brewster, Mass.

225,000 Tons of Warplanes Set for West Coast in 1944

By Kimmis Hendrick

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The production goal of the West Coast aircraft makers for 1944 tops its record-breaking 1943 output by more than 50 per cent.

The member companies of the Aircraft War Production Council—the "big seven"—announce that their intention this year is to build 225,000 tons of warplanes. They must do this to meet the "invasion year" demands of the armed forces, as estimated in the call from President Roosevelt for the manufacturers to increase aircraft production nationally 56 per cent over 1943 in terms of weight.

The assumption that the United Nations had gotten over the war hump so far that now production at home could be allowed to coast toward victory was exploded here recently at the closed sessions of an Army-Navy War Conference. The need for continued and augmented aircraft production, it is reported, was stressed in vivid language.

"I've got the pilots but haven't got the planes," Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commander of the Army Air Forces, is quoted as having said. "We've had to cut our training program because we haven't got the planes for our pilots to fly."

Far Below Demand

And Brig. Gen. F. A. Armstrong, Air Forces Training Wing Commander in Europe, put the need this way: "I want to emphasize here that we could have used more bombers at Schweinfurt, and this is true of all our operations to date. We simply haven't had all the aircraft we need."

In other words, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Seattle, as the seats of the nation's major aircraft manufacturing, were being told plainly that the tremendous production job already done isn't enough and must be continued.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson declared without qualification, "We have not reached the peak in aircraft employment."

The War Conference indicated that beyond the still tremendous job to be done in Europe, with fighting and bomber planes among the A-1 implements of attack, 1944 will see plans for a gigantic offensive against Japan maturing in which West Coast aircraft production will rank among the primary considerations.

Long Ways to Tokyo

Col. Charles H. Caldwell of the War Department's general staff pointed out that the most advanced air base in China is still 1,700 miles from Tokyo, and this means that "we must deploy in each of many localities the number of aircraft necessary to match the entire Japanese potential."

General Arnold told the Conference, as later quoted publicly: "The tonnage we are delivering to China is more than we thought we would be able to deliver; it is more than the Chinese ever hoped to get, but in comparison to what is needed and to what we are using every minute in Europe, it's peanuts."

So the West Coast sees its spectacular record in aircraft output can only continue to appear creditable if the record is boosted. And this boost the Aircraft War Production Council members—Consolidated - Vultee, Douglas, Lockheed (now including Vega), Northrop, North American, Boeing and Ryan intend to accomplish. But there are certain hurdles to be gotten over.

"The biggest obstacle faced by the industry still is the fact that 17,000 workers leave their jobs in the aircraft plants every month," the Council specifies. "We are happy to report that the figure had been averaging 20,000 workers a month, but now is down to 17,000.

26,636 Planes in 1943

"If turnover can be licked, and it will be licked as certainly as will Hitler and Tojo, then there should be no difficulty in not only meeting but beating our 1944 production quotas."

The West Coast plants, the nation's greatest concentration of aircraft production facilities, produced 26,636 warplanes in 1943 as against 17,694 in 1942—an increase of 50.54 per cent. The increase by weight was 72.31 per cent, indicating a shift to heavier aircraft building.

Army Plans Big News Job, To Cover Presidential Race

Continued from Page 1

the troops, while the overseas branch of the OWI is charged with providing news to enemy and neutral countries. The domestic branch of the OWI handles public information for home consumption.

The news, prepared by the ANS, reaches the troops through a variety of outlets. Apart from the famous Army weekly, Yank, which deals but little with spot news, there are five daily editions of the Stars and Stripes—in London, Naples, Italy; Oran, Algeria; Tunis, Tunisia; Algiers, Algeria, and Cairo. There has been and still may be—none was quite sure—a biweekly edition in Palermo. While Yank editors—Yank being under the Information Branch in New York—may cooperate in helping to edit some of these Army newspapers, their staff is supervised by and the policies controlled by the commander of each theater. One of the best soldier papers is the weekly C. B. I. (China-Burma-India) round-up, published in New Delhi, India.

Many Smaller Sheets

There are literally scores of lesser Army sheets, some of them unpretentious printing jobs, but most of them nothing more than large mimeographed news letters. Their overwhelming concern is either local camp news or news from the soldiers' home town in America. The ANS does a herculean chore in assembling and dispatching a steady stream of such regional, state, and home-city tidbits. One paragraph of that will be read with more interest than two columns of politics.

Responsibility for Army information rests with the Morale Services Division which is directed by Maj. Gen. F. H. Osborn. Its immediate chief is Col. E. L. Munson, Jr., a youthful veteran of varied Army experience, and the son of one of the great pioneers of Army training. The main professional staff works in New York and the New York office is headed by Col. Frank S. Forsberg.

Finally, the immediate operating chief of the Army News Service itself is a news-wary former copy desk star of the New York Daily News, Capt. W. B. Murphy, who bears primary credit for the character and content of the millions of words which are going out steadily to keep the nation's fighters in distant lands and on distant seas up-to-date about what is going on at home.

Scope of Report

The Army News Service file alone is made up about as follows every day:

22,000 words by Signal Corps and wireless.

11,000 words by short-wave radio.

10,000 words by air mail.

The Army News Service also prepares eight radiocasts delivered from New York daily to overseas troops and 15 radiocasts delivered daily from the Pacific Coast. Radiocasts run from 5 to 15 minutes each.

Its news goes to 78 Army installations outside the United States reaching to 48 foreign countries where America has, or can be expected to have, forces during this war.

Besides the executive and administrative personnel in the War Department in Washington, the Army News Service carries out this assignment with five officers and 19 enlisted men in New York and three officers and three enlisted men on the Pacific Coast.

Taps News Services

One reason it is able to do this job with such a small staff is that the ANS is not itself a source of news and covers no news on its own. Obviously a handful of reporters could not turn first-hand assignments into 43,000 words of copy every day.

Actually, the manner in which flects the constant and conscious the news file is put together reeffort of everyone connected with it to keep the report objective and free from political partisanship of any kind.

Thus is preparing its news report, which roughly comprises 40 per cent war news, 40 per cent sports, and 20 per cent domestic affairs, the ANS relies almost entirely on the published reports of the three American press associations, the Associated Press, the United Press and the International News Service.

Writers have access to a score of representative, middle-ground newspapers for checking and reference.

From a close reading of the report itself, it is evident the ANS makes no statement of news fact on its own. It cities one press association in every paragraph of its file, sometimes in one sentence after another. This makes for pretty dull reading, since no story can flow smoothly along the way a good newspaper story is supposed to do, but it produces the end result of a faithful summary of the way the news is being told to American readers and listeners at home.

Both Sides Presented

Further, the ANS takes special precautions to give both sides of political news, simultaneously if possible, and if the other side is not immediately available, it is included at the earliest possible moment. The practice was illustrated in the many citations from the file of this paper yesterday.

The ANS-prepared radiocasts are beamed on nearly a 24-hour schedule from New York and the Pacific Coast, and they carry their cumulative and constantly updated account of the world's battle fronts and the battles of the home front to the servicemen and women at the most distant points. They may be heard direct, they may be recorded at the installations or aboard ship to be relayed at a more convenient time, or the material may be used over public-address systems within the range of the troops.

The 43,000-word daily news file is the Information Branch's primary contribution to the news-knowledge of the armed forces. But besides the ambitious journalistic achievement of the well-printed, well-written, ubiquitous Yank, the Morale Services runs a camp newspaper service, including its own version of a G. I. Editor and Publisher, called G. I. Galley, a weekly war map and commentary, and a series of "screen magazines" which combine pictorial war news, domestic news, and military orientation and instruction.

If 5,000,000 private Joe Doakes overseas don't know what's going on, globally and home-frontally, it won't be the fault of the Army.

Today's Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Today's Sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	903,450
1944 volume to date	19,570,234
1943 volume to date	20,172,022

Stks. Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	58	58	58	
Adams Exp 1.4g	19	10⅞	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	7	41⅛	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	13	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Alb&Susq 3.80a †	20	136	136	136	—1
Allegheny Corp	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Allegheny pf	87	26⅞	24¾	25¾	—1⅛
Alleg or pf	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	—1⅛
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	8	26⅜	25⅜	25⅞	— ⅛
Allen Indust 1ag	2	10	10	10	
Al Chem & Dye 6	8	145	142½	144	+ ½
Allied Mills 2g	12	31½	31	31	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	22	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Allis-Chalm 1¼g	25	37⅜	36⅜	36⅞	— ⅛
Amal Leather	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Am Airlines 1½g	14	60	58½	59¼	+ ⅜
Am Bank N .20e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3 †	10	63	63	63	
Am Bosch	6	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
Am Brakes 1.80g	1	39½	39½	39½	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	59	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
Am Can 3	5	87¼	86¾	86¾	
Am Can pf 7	†130	176½	176	176½	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	16	35¾	34½	35	— ⅜
Am C&F pf 1.40ag	4	71¾	70½	70½	—1¼
Am Ch&Cable 2	6	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
Am Ch&Chi pf 5 †	10	110½	110½	110½	
Am Chicle 4a †	10	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ½
Am Colortype ⅜g	5	12¾	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sug 1	3	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
Am Distill	36	113½	109¼	113	+4
§ Am Distill stod	3	49½	49	49¼	+ ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Am Export L 2	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
Am For Pow	8	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
Am&FPS6pf 11¾	3	70	68	68	—2
Am&FPS7pf 13¾	6	79	78½	78½	— ½
Am&FP 2pf	23	18⅜	17¼	17¾	— ⅜
Am-Hawaii SS 3	5	34¾	34¼	34¾	— ¼
Am Hide & Leath	10	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
AmHomePd 2.40a	3	67¾	67½	67¾	+ ¼
Am Ice	48	5⅞	5½	5¾	— ¼
Am Ice pf 11½e	2	63	62½	62½	— ½
Am Internat 1.2g	2	8	7⅞	8	
Am Locom 1.2g	46	15¾	15	15¾	— ⅜
Am Locom pf 7	3	84	83	83	—1
Am M&Fdy .80	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Am Metal 1½g	1	22	22	22	— ¼
Am Metal pf 6 †	70	117¼	116½	116½	— ¾
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	70	33⅜	33½	33½	
Am Pow & Lt	15	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Am P&L $6 pf	12	47	46⅛	46⅛	—1
Am P&L $5 pf	29	42¼	41	41	—1¼
AmRad&StS .40g	30	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	
Am R Mill .20e	13	13¾	13⅜	13¾	
AmRollMpf 4½	†290	66¼	65	65	—1
Am Safety Raz 1g	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Am Seating 1.2g	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Am ShipBldg 3g †	80	28	28	28	
Am Smelt & R 2	**	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
Am Smelt&Ref 7	40	149½	149	149½	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	20	26½	25¾	25¾	— ¾
Am Stores 1.2e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
Am Sug Ref 2g	3	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
Am Sugar pf 7	5	114⅞	114¾	114¾	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	26	157⅛	157	157	— ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	4	64⅜	63½	64	
Am Tobacco 3a	4	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	+ ⅜
Am Tob pf 6	† 80	144¾	144½	144¾	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	7	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1.2e	6	45¼	44¾	45	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	17	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
Am Woolen	11	7⅜	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 8g	2	73⅜	72⅞	72⅞	— ½
AnacondaCop2½g	13	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Anacon W&C 1 †	2	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Archer Hock Gl 1g	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Arch-Dan-M 2	1	45	45	45	
Armour & Co	68	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Armour&Co prf3k	13	83¾	82½	82½	— ½
Armour & Co pf †	50	103	101	101	—1
ArmstrongCk1.35g	3	39¼	38½	38½	— ¾
Arnold Const ½	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Assd D Gds ¾e	7	13¼	12⅞	13	
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	60	95¾	95	95	— ¾
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	10	106	106	106	+1
Atch T&SF 11½e	27	59	57⅛	57¾	— ⅞
Atch T&S F pf 5	2	87	86¾	87	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line 3g	121	31¼	30¼	30¾	— ¾
AtlG&W Indies 3g	2	26	26	26	—1
Atl Refining 1g	10	26⅜	26	26¼	— ¼
Atl Ref pf 4 †	80	109	108½	109	
Atlas Corp ½g	4	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
Atlas Corp pf 3	2	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¼
AtlasPowd3¼ag †	10	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ⅜
Atlas Tack 1.15g	1	16	16	16	
Aust Nichols	13	8⅝	7¾	8¼	— ⅜
Aust N pfA3½g †	50	74	73	73	—1
Aviation Co .20g	27	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	

B

Bald Loco ct1½g	32	19⅞	19¼	19¾	— ½
Balt & Ohio	35	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	27	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
Bangor & Ar	3	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
Bang&Ar pf1¾ak †	70	64	63	63	—1⅜
Barber Asph	2	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅞
Barker Bros ¾ag	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Barker pf 2¾ †	20	44½	44½	44½	
Barnsdall Oil .60	16	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Bath Ir Works 1e	7	16	15⅞	16	
Bayuk Cigars 1¼g	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ½
Belding-Hem .80	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Bell Aire 1a	10	13½	13	13	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3	11	34¾	34⅛	34⅛	— ¼
Benef In Ln 1.35g	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅜
Best Foods ½e	21	17⅜	16¾	17	— ⅛
Beth Steel 6	62	60⅜	59⅜	59⅞	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	2	116	116	116	+ ⅝
Bl & Decker 1.60	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox .60g	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Bliss & L 1¼ag	1	17½	17½	17½	
Boeing Airplane2g	20	14½	14	14	— ¾
Bohn Al & Br 3g	2	46⅜	46	46	— ¾
Bon Ami A 4	† 60	93⅞	93½	93⅞	+1⅞
Bon Ami B 2½	† 80	50¾	50¾	50¾	+2
Bond Strs 2	2	34	34	34	— ⅛
Borden Co .40	6	29¾	29¾	29⅞	— ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	37	36½	36¾	— ¼
Boston & Maine	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Braniff Airw .60	21	14	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
Brewing Cp Am 2	3	45	44⅞	45	
Bridgeport Br 1	5	9⅜	9½	9⅝	
Briggs Mfg 2	7	28⅛	27½	28	+ ¼
Bristol-My 1.90g	1	44½	44½	44½	— ¼
Bklyn Un Gas ½ag	3	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
Brunswick Balke 1	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Bucy-Erie pf 7	† 10	117½	117½	117½	—1
Budd Mfg	32	7¼	7	7	
Budd Mfg pf	† 30	115½	115¼	115½	+ ½
Budd Mfg$5pf5	†990	57¾	56	57⅛	+ ⅛
Buda Wheel 1½g	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Buffalo Forge 2g	3	18⅛	18	18	
Bullard Co 2½ag	3	19¼	19	19	— ¼
BurlingMills1.90g	8	29¼	28¾	29¼	— ¼
Burr Add Ma .20e	*44	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
Bush Term .20e	16	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
Bush T Bpf 3¾k	†120	47	46¼	46¾	
Butler Bros .60	2	9½	9½	9½	
Butte C & Z ½ag	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Byers A M Co	5	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
Byers pf 7 †	50	76	76	76	+1½
Byron Jack ¼e	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼

C

Calif Pack 1½g	3	25½	25	25¼	— ¼
Calumet Hec .85g	11	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy1¼ag	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Can Dry Ale ¼ag	5	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	13	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜
Capital Adm A	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3	†130	45	46	46	+1
Caro C&O 5 †	60	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅛
Carriers&Gen 1¼g	2	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co	8	35¾	35	35	— ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	46½	46	46	
Celanese Corp 2	10	38⅝	38¼	38½	— ⅛
Celanese pr pf 7 †	20	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	+ ⅜
Celotex Corp ½	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	†120	18	18	18	
Cent Aguirre 1½	2	20⅜	20	20	
Cent Foundry	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Cent R R N J	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	—1⅛
CentVioletaSug 1g	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas ¾ae	4	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	10	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Cert-teed 6 pf	†140	60½	59¾	59¾	+ ½
Chain Belt 1¼e	2	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Champ Pap & F 1	9	27	26¼	26½	+ ½
Checker Cab	12	31¼	29½	31¼	+ ¾
Ches & Ohio 3	25	47⅜	45⅞	46	—1⅜
Chi&E Ill 3¾g	45	7⅛	6⅞	7	
Chi&E Ill A2.50g	25	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
Chi Grt West	30	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 3¾g	22	21¼	20¾	21	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .60g	5	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	3	17⅛	17	17	
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
Childs Co	13	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Chrysler Corp 3	15	79⅛	78⅛	78⅞	— ⅛
Cities I&F 1.20	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
City I&F pf6½ †	30	106½	105½	106½	+1¾
City Stores	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Clark Equip 3g	2	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
Cleve El pf 4½ †	80	114	114	114	— ½
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	4	35¼	34¾	34¾	+ ½
Cluett Peabody 2	8	36	35¾	35¾	
Coca-Cola 3a	2	115	115	115	
Coca-Cola A 3	† 10	64½	64½	64½	
Colgate-P-P ½a	16	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅜

Collins & Aik	2	27½	27	27	— ⅛
Col & South	†100	14	14	14	
Col & South 1pf †	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Col & South 2pf †	50	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	8	16	15¾	16	— ⅛
Col B'cast A 1.80a	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
Col B'cast B 1.80a	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	25	4¾	4¼	4¼	
Col G & E 6 pf 6	4	77⅛	77	77	— ½
Col G&E 5 pf 5	†150	72¾	71	71	—2
Colum Pict ½ag	2	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Colum Carbon 4	3	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
Comi Credit 3	10	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
Comi Invest Tr 3	10	44⅜	43¾	43¾	— ½
Comi Solv .60g	21	15¼	14⅝	14⅜	— ¼
Com'wlth&Sou	15	H	⅝	⅝	
Com & So pf 4½g	15	82¼	80¾	81	+ ⅜
Con Ed 1.40	10	25⅞	25¾	25¾	
Congoleum-Nairn1	3	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 2g	3	21¼	21	21	— ½
Cons Copper .20g	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	*48	21¾	21½	21⅝	
Cons Edis pf 5	4	1¼	103¾	104	
Cons. Film Ind	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Cons F Ind pf 1g	22	19½	18¼	19	— ¾
Cons Laund ¼ag	12	9⅞	9½	9¾	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	53	26½	25¾	26	— ⅜
Cons RR Cuba pf	4	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Cons Vultee ½e	*25	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	
Cons Vul pf 2¼	6	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
Consol'n Coal	5	16⅛	15½	15½	— ½
Consol Coal pf 2½	2	47	46¾	47	+ ½
Consum Pr 4½ †	20	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	— ⅜
Container Co ¼e	*7	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	25	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf 8	1	108½	108½	108½	
Con Can 1	15	34⅝	34	34¼	— ¼
Cont Dia Fib .85g	3	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	5	44⅞	44	44	— ⅞
Cont Motors .60	28	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1	18	31⅜	31¼	31½	— ⅛
CopperweldStl .80	9	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	†110	47½	46¾	46¾	— ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	7	56⅛	55¾	56	— ⅛
Cornell DuE 1.10g	2	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
Cory Inc .30g	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Coty Internat	25	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Crane Co 1g	18	19⅜	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	† 20	105½	105½	105½	
Crosley Corp 1g	2	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ½
Crown Cork&S ¾ag	7	28½	28⅛	28¼	— ¼
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	47	47	47	
Crown Zeller ¼ae	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	10	30⅜	30	30¼	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	76½	76	76	
Cuba R R pf	†150	24½	24	24	— ½
Cuban-A Sug .40g	6	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	8	25¼	24⅝	25	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	15	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 60	112¾	109½	110	—3½
Curtis Pub pr pf 3	2	43½	43½	43½	— ¼
Curtiss-Wright¾ag	27	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	13	16⅜	16¼	16½	— ⅛
Cutler Ham 1¼ag	3	24	23½	23½	— ½

D

Davison Chem 1g	3	14¼	13¾	14	— ¼
Decca Records 1a	10	24	23	23	—1¼
Deere & Co 2g	8	38½	38	38	— ¾
Del & Hudson	35	21⅞	20¾	20¾	—1
Del Lack&West	72	3¼	7¼	7⅝	— ⅜
Detroit Ed .30e	13	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
Det Hills 4	10	52	52	52	—⅛
Devoe & RayAla 1	†360	55¼	54	54¾	+1¼
Diam Match 1⅜g	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
Diam T Mot 1¾ag	⅛	14½	13⅞	14	— ⅛
Dist Co-Sa h2.20	¼	29¾	29½	29½	— ¼
Dist Corp-S pf 5	3	99	99	99	
Dixie Cup ½g	1	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ †	20	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
Doehler D C 1⅞ag	7	36	35½	36	+ ½
Dome Mines h1.60	20	23½	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	5	50½	49⅝	49¾	— ¾
Dow Chem 3	1	121¾	121¾	121¾	— ¾
Dow Chem pf 4	1	108	108	108	
Dresser Mfg 2g	13	30½	29⅝	29¾	— ¾
Dunhill Int	69	12¾	11¾	12¼	+ ¼
duPont de N4½ag	13	138¼	137¾	138	— ½
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	†150	120	119⅞	119⅞	— ¼

E

Eagle P Ld .60g	2	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	31	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
EasternRMil 10g	28	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Eastman Kodak 5	1	160⅞	160½	160½	— ⅜
East Kodak pf6	†	20	177½	177½	177½	+1
Eaton Mfg 3	3	43	43	43	— ⅛
EdisBrosStrs .80a	1	18	18	18	
E'&Mus Ind .08e	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
El Auto-Lite 2	11	39⅛	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Elec Boat 1¼g	5	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	5	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	4	65	64	64¼	—1¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	11	88¼	86	86	—2½
El Storage Bat 2	1	42⅞	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
El PasoNGas 2.40	6	29	28¾	28⅞	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	135	11⅞	11	11⅜	— ⅜
Eng P S $5 pf5	†560	93	92⅞	93	— ⅛
EPSS$1⅔pf5½	†1270	94	92	92¼	— ¾
Eng P S $6pf6	†280	96¼	96	96	
Equit Off Bldg	5	¾	¾	¾	
Erie RR 1g	4	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	50	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
Erie RR pf A 5	12	52	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
EurekaVClean ⅜ag	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
Evans Products	7	11¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	4	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
Exchange Buff .15e	14	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛

F

FairbanksMorse1a	3	36¾	36	36	— ¾
Fajardo Sugar 2	5	23⅞	23½	23¾	— ⅛
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	49	13¾	12¾	12¾	— ½
Fed L&T pf 6	†100	101½	100½	101½	+ ¾
Fed MotTruck .40	8	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Federat D Strs ⅜e	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
FedDStrspf4¼k †	40	98	97½	98	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	9	45¾	45	45⅝	— ¼
Firestone T&R ⅜e	5	40⅛	39⅝	40¼	+ ⅛
FirstNatStrs 2½	3	36⅞	36½	36½	— ⅜
Flintkote .90g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Florence Stove 2	5	36½	36	36	
Folansbee Stl	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
FolIansbeeStlpf	† 30	48¾	48	48	—1½
Food Fair Strs 1	7	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
Food Mach 1¾ag	4	56	55½	56	
Foster Wheeler	29	17¾	16¾	17¼	+ ¼
FostWhPpf 1½	†220	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	5	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
Freeport Sulph 2	5	33	32¾	32¾	— ¼
FruehaufTrail1.40a	4	31⅞	31½	31½	— ¾

G

Gabriel Cō .20g	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	5	3½	3½	3½	
Gamewell 1.4e	*70	27¼	27	27¼	— ¼
Gar Wood Ind .40	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont 1aa	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	1	10½	10½	10½	
Gen Am Tr 2½ag	7	45	44½	45	— ¼
Gen Baking .15e	10	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .60g	17	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
Gen Cable	4	5	5	5	
Gen Cable A	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
Gen Cab pf 1¾ak	†120	90½	90	90½	+ ½
Gen Elec 1.40	57	35⅞	35½	35¾	
Gen Foods 1.60	5	42¼	42	42¼	— ¼
Gen G & El A	25	2⅜	2½	2⅜	
Gen Mills 4	2	108½	107	107	—1⅜
Gen Mills5pf5	† 1u	128½	128½	128½	— ½
Gen Motors 2	37	52¾	52	52¼	— ⅝
Gen Motors pf 5	3	127	127	127	+ ¾
Gen Out Advert	11	6¼	6½	6½	— ¼
Gen Out Ad A 3g	2	43	42¾	42¾	— ¾
Gen Prec Eq 1	3	20¼	20	20	— ¼
Gen Print Ink .40	13	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	18	1¼	1¼	1⅛	
Gen R&Util pf 6g	6	52¼	52¼	52¼	
Gen Refract 1.20	2	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ¼
Gen Ry Sig 1¾ag	3	22⅛	21¼	21¼	— ⅝
Gen Shoe ¼ae	3	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Gen Steel pf 6g	†180	87¼	86	86	—1
Gen Pub Service	3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst ¾ag	1	20	20	20	
Gen T&R 1g	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Gen T&R pf 4½ †	10	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ½
GilletteSafR .70g	35	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Gillett Saf R pf 5	2	73½	72½	72½	—1⅛
Gimbel Bros .15e	59	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .30e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Gobel Adolf	5	1⅜	1¼	1¾	— ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	50	88½	88½	88½	
Goodrich B F 2g	19	42¼	41¾	41¾	— ⅜
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ¼
Goodyear T&R ½ag	19	38⅜	37⅝	38	— ¼
GoodyearT&R pf 5	2	107½	107½	107½	
Grth Hosiery ¼g	15	11⅞	11	11¼	— ⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	13	1½	1¼	1¼	
Granby Cons1 .45g	1	4	4	4	
GraniteCS .52½ag	3	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
Grant W T 1.40	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	20	28⅞	28	28¼	— ⅜
Gt West Sug 2	5	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	

Idaho Pow 1.60	4	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	
Illinois Central	39	13⅜	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅜
Ill Central LL 4	†160	52⅞	52½	52½	
Ill Central pf	9	54¾	53½	53½	+ ¼
Inspis P&L .30a	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Inger-Rand 6	2	99	99	99	+ ½
Inland Steel 4½g	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	—1¾
Inspirat Con Cop 1	8	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
Interlakeiron .35g	12	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
Int Harvester 2a	7	73	72½	72½	—1
Int Harvester pf7

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
30	Acme Wire (1½e)	23¾	23¾	23¾
800	Aire Access	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Ala Cit Sou (6g)	91½	91½	91½
10	Ala Gt Sou pf (7)	114¼	114¼	114¼
10	Ala Pow $7 pf	105	105	105
10	Ala Pow $6 pf	23	22½	22½
200	Allied Prod	77½	77	77
100	Alum Ltd	39¼	38¾	39
1200	Alum Co Am	110	110	110
200	Alum Co Am pf	40¾	40	40¾
250	Am C P&L A (¾g)	36½	36½	36½
50	Am CP&L Atw r (.34k)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Am Cit P&LB	38¾	38	38¼
600	Am Cyan B (.80)	13¾	13¾	13¾
2300	Am & Fgn P war	27¾	27	27¼
1200	Am Gas&El (1.80a)	108¾	108¼	108¾
100	Am Gas&El pf (4½)	93	93	93
100	Am Gen (.15g)	35¼	35¼	35¼
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	17¾	17¾	17¾
400	Am Light & T (1.20)	17¼	17¼	17¼
2600	Am Maracaibo	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	Am Meter (1)	12½	11⅞	11⅞
1200	Am Republics (½g)	12¾	11⅞	12
200	Am Superpow	17¾	16½	16½
1300	Am Superpow pf	37¾	37¾	37¾
200	Am Thread pf (½)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1100	Am Writ Paper	14¼	13¾	13¾
200	Apex Elec Mfg (1)	3½	3¼	3½
200	Ark Nat Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼
1000	Ark Nat Gas A	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Ark N Gas pf (.30k)	102	102	102
40	Ark P&L pf (7)	94½	94½	94½
700	AtlanticC Fish (¼g)	35	35	35
125	Atl Cst L Co (3½g)	7	7	7
200	Atlas D Forge (1g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
700	Atlas Ply (.60)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Automat Prod (¾g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Avery & Sons (1½g)	23	22¾	22¾
100	Avery & S pf (1½g)	20¾	20¾	20¾
800	Babcock&Wil (1½g)	7	6¾	6¾
7700	Baldwin Loco war	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	Barium Sta Stl			
800	Basic Refract (.40)	8¾	8¼	8¾
100	Bellanca Aire (.15e)	7¼	7	7¼
400	Birds E Fdy (.15e)	2	2	2
200	Bliss (E W) (1)	14	14	14
50	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	47¾	47¾	47¾
100	Bohack (RC)	8½	8½	8½
100	Bown-Bill N I pf	10	10	10
100	Bras Tr L&P pf (½g)	19¼	19¼	19¼
400	Breeze Corp (1.80g)	10	9¾	10
400	Brewst Aero	3½	3½	3½
900	Bridgpt Oil	12¾	12¾	12¾
600	Brill A	7	7	7
50	Brill pf	87	85¼	85¼
1700	Brown-F Dist	22¼	21¼	21¾
2300	Brown Rubber	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Bruce (E L)	22½	22½	22½
200	Buckeye P L	9¾	9¾	9¾
1000	Buf N&PP pf	16¼	16	16
250	Buf N&PP 2nd pf	99	97½	97½
300	Bunk Hill & S	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Burma Ltd	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1700	Burry Biscuit	3¾	3¾	3¾
1200	Cal El Pow	6	5¾	5¾
200	Callite Tung	5¼	5¼	5¼
900	Can Marconi (h.04g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
1100	Carrier Corp	14¾	13¾	13¾
400	Catalin Am	4¼	4¼	4¼
70	Cen NYPow pf (5)	98½	98½	98½
200	Cessna Aire (1g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
175	Chi Flex Shaft (3g)	91	88½	88½
25	Chi Riv&Mch (½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
325	Childs pf	22¼	21¾	21¾
2600	Cities Service	13¾	13¾	13¾
700	Cit Sve pf	94½	93½	93¾
200	Cit Sve pf B	9	9	9
300	Claude Neon Lts	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Cleve Tract (¾e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Clinch Coal (¾g)	6	6	6
6000	Colon Develop	8	7¾	8
400	Colonial Airl	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Colo Fuel&I war	45	45	45
100	Colo Pf Arm (3½g)	89	87¾	87¾
100	Colum G & E (5)			
200	Comm Wat Svc	22¼	21¾	21¾
280	Comm P Svc (1.60)	3-64	3-64	3-64
200	Comwlth & So war	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	CmpoShMvtc (.60)	1	1	1
200	Conn Gas&Coke	6¼	6¼	6¼
1000	Cons Gas Ut (.10g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Cons Ret Strs (½e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Cons Stl Corp (1¾g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1000	Cons Textile	104½	104½	104½
10	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	10	9¾	9¾
400	Cont Roll&Stl (1g)	13½	13½	13½
100	Cook Pt&V (.80)	12½	12¼	12¼
200	Cooper-Bes (1½g)	9	9	9
300	Cornuc G Min	2¾	2¾	2¾
2000	Cosdhen Petro	26¼	26	26
500	Croel Pet (½g)	1	1	1
1500	Croft Brewing (.05g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Crowley Milner	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Crown C Pet (.10g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	CrownCInt A (.55g)	25¼	25¼	25¼
25	CrownDrug pf (1¾)	20¼	19¾	19¾
1000	Cuban Atl Sug (1g)	34	33¾	33¾
1800	Darby Petr (1½g)	6¾	6	6
600	Darby Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	DetMichStv (.30g)	6	6	6
700	Domest Ind A (¼g)	34½	34½	34½
150	East Gas&Fp pf (¾k)	83	83	83
25	East Gas&Fprpf (4½)	25	25	25
25	EastMall Iron (2¼g)			
1400	East Sta Corp	34½	34½	34½
400	East Sta pf A	36¼	34½	34½
1300	EastSugAs pf (3¾g)	43¼	43¼	43½
200	Easy Wash MB (⅝g)	8¾	8½	8½
4700	El Bond & Sh	92¼	91¾	91¾
1600	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	88½	88¼	88¼
1100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	49	49	49
150	El P&L 2 pf A	9¼	9	9
700	Emerson Elec (.35g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
1200	Equity Corp	3¾	3¾	3¾
250	EquityCrp$3pf (3k)	54½	54½	54½
200	Esquire Inc (.40g)	18¾	18¾	18¾
400	Eversharp Inc (⅝g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	Fairchild Cam&Inst	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Fairchild En & Air	15½	15½	15½
200	Fanstee1 Met	6	6	6
100	Feeders Mfg	17¼	17¼	17¼
200	FrbedtG&M (.80)	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Fuller (GA) (2g)	70¾	70¾	70¾
100	GatineauPowpf (h5)	12½	12½	12½
200	Gen El Ltd (.34g)	16½	16¾	16½
200	Gen Firepfg (1¼g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Gilbert (A C) (1g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Gilchrist (¼e)	15	15	15
100	Glen Ald Coal (1.60)	5½	5½	5½
100	Grand Rap V (.30g)	10½	10½	10½
8200	Gray Mfg	32	32	32
150	Gt Nor Pap	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Greeng T&D	112	112	112
50	Gulf St Ut 6 pf	109¼	109¼	109¼
50	Gulf St Ut 5½s pf	6¾	6¼	6¼
500	Hall Lamp	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	Hartford Ray vtc	3¼	3	3¼
2900	HarvardBrew (.20g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Hat Cor Am B (½g)	7¼	7	7
400	Hecla Min (¼e)	27¼	27¼	27¼
50	Heller pf (3½g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
700	Holl C Gold (h.65)	34	34	34
300	Hormel Co (2)	40	39¾	39¾
1000	Humble Oil (.50g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Huyler's	22	21½	22
150	Huyler's pf (3.42g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Hygrade Fd (.30g)	6¼	6¼	6
2800	Ill Pow	12¾	12	12¾
1500	Ill Pow div ct	44¾	44¾	44¾
500	Ill Pow pf (2.80k)	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Ill Zinc (1.45g)			

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New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
800	Basic Refract (.40)	8¾	8¼	8¾
100	Bellanca Aire (.15e)	7¼	7	7¼
400	Birds S Fdy (.15e)	2	2	2
200	Bliss (E W) (1)	14	14	14
50	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	47¾	47¾	47¾
100	Bohack (HC)	8½	8½	8½
100	Bown-Bill N I pf	10	10	10
100	Bras Tr L&P pf (½g)	19¼	19¼	19¼
400	Breeze Corp (1.80g)	10	9¾	10
400	Brewst Aero	3½	3½	3½
900	Bridgpt Oil	12¾	12¾	12¾
600	Brill A	7	7	7
50	Brill pf	87	85¼	85¼
1700	Brown-F Dist	22¼	21¼	21¾
2300	Brown Rubber	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Bruce (E L)	22½	22½	22½
200	Buckeye P L	9¾	9¾	9¾
1000	Buf N&PP pf	16¼	16	16
250	Buf N&PP 2nd pf	99	97½	97½
300	Bunk Hill & S	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Burma Ltd	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1700	Burry Biscuit	3¾	3¾	3¾
1200	Cal El Pow	6	5¾	5¾
200	Callite Tung	5¼	5¼	5¼
900	Can Marconi (h.04g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
1100	Carrier Corp	14¾	13¾	13¾
400	Catalin Am	4¼	4¼	4¼
70	Cen NYPow pf (5)	98½	98½	98½
200	Cessna Aire (1g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
175	Chi Flex Shaft (3g)	91	88½	88½
25	Chi Riv&Mch (½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
325	Childs pf	22¼	21¾	21¾
2600	Cities Service	14¼	13¾	13¾
700	Cit Sve pf	94½	93½	93¾
200	Cit Sve pf B	9	9	9
300	Claude Neon Lts	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Cleve Tract (¾e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Clinch Coal (¾g)	6	6	6
6000	Colon Develop	8	7¾	8
400	Colonial Airl	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Colo Fuel&I war	45	45	45
100	Colo Pf Arm (3½g)	89	87¾	87¾
100	Colum G & E (5)			
200	Comm Wat Svc	22¼	21¾	21¾
280	Comm P Svc (1.60)	3-64	3-64	3-64
200	Comwlth & So war	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	CmpoShMvtc (.60)	1	1	1
200	Conn Gas&Coke	6¼	6¼	6¼
1000	Cons Gas Ut (.10g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Cons Ret Strs (½e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Cons Stl Corp (1¾g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1000	Cons Textile	104½	104½	104½
10	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	10	9¾	9¾
400	Cont Roll&Stl (1g)	13½	13½	13½
100	Cook Pt&V (.80)	12½	12¼	12¼
200	Cooper-Bes (1½g)	9	9	9
300	Cornuc G Min	2¾	2¾	2¾
2000	Cosdhen Petro	26¼	26	26
500	Croel Pet (½g)	1	1	1
1500	Croft Brewing (.05g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Crowley Milner	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Crown C Pet (.10g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	CrownCInt A (.55g)	25¼	25¼	25¼
25	CrownDrug pf (1¾)	20¼	19¾	19¾
1000	Cuban Atl Sug (1g)	34	33¾	33¾
1800	Darby Petr (1½g)	6¾	6	6
600	Darby Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	DetMichStv (.30g)	6	6	6
700	Domest Ind A (¼g)	34½	34½	34½
150	East Gas&Fp pf (¾k)	83	83	83
25	East Gas&Fprpf (4½)	25	25	25
25	EastMall Iron (2¼g)			
1400	East Sta Corp	34½	34½	34½
400	East Sta pf A	36¼	34½	34½
1300	EastSugAs pf (3¾g)	43¼	43¼	43½
200	Easy Wash MB (⅝g)	8¾	8½	8½
4700	El Bond & Sh	92¼	91¾	91¾
1600	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	88½	88¼	88¼
1100	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	49	49	49
150	El P&L 2 pf A	9¼	9	9
700	Emerson Elec (.35g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
1200	Equity Corp	3¾	3¾	3¾
250	EquityCrp$3pf (3k)	54½	54½	54½
200	Esquire Inc (.40g)	18¾	18¾	18¾
400	Eversharp Inc (⅝g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	Fairchild Cam&Inst	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Fairchild En & Air	15½	15½	15½
200	Fanstee1 Met	6	6	6
100	Feeders Mfg	17¼	17¼	17¼
200	FrbedtG&M (.80)	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Fuller (GA) (2g)	70¾	70¾	70¾
100	GatineauPowpf (h5)	12½	12½	12½
200	Gen El Ltd (.34g)	16½	16¾	16½
200	Gen Firepfg (1¼g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Gilbert (A C) (1g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Gilchrist (¼e)	15	15	15
100	Glen Ald Coal (1.60)	5½	5½	5½
100	Grand Rap V (.30g)	10½	10½	10½
8200	Gray Mfg	32	32	32
150	Gt Nor Pap	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Greeng T&D	112	112	112
50	Gulf St Ut 6 pf	109¼	109¼	109¼
50	Gulf St Ut 5½s pf	6¾	6¼	6¼
500	Hall Lamp	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	Hartford Ray vtc	3¼	3	3¼
2900	HarvardBrew (.20g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Hat Cor Am B (½g)	7¼	7	7
400	Hecla Min (¼e)	27¼	27¼	27¼
50	Heller pf (3½g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
700	Holl C Gold (h.65)	34	34	34
300	Hormel Co (2)	40	39¾	39¾
1000	Humble Oil (.50g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Huyler's	22	21½	22
150	Huyler's pf (3.42g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Hygrade Fd (.30g)	6¼	6¼	6
2800	Ill Pow	12¾	12	12¾
1500	Ill Pow div ct	44¾	44¾	44¾
500	Ill Pow pf (2.80k)	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Ill Zinc (1.45g)			

New York Stock Exchange

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div	High	Low	Close
40	Ind Rve 7 pf	48½	48½	48½
30	Indus Finan pf	98	98	98
100	Ins Co N Am (2½g)	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	Int Cig Mch (1.20)	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Int Hyd El pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Int Indust	8¼	8	8¼
1300	Int Min&Ch war	17¼	17¼	17¼
800	Int Petrol (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Int S Rar B (.10e)	21¼	21	21
200	Int Util A			
200	Int Util B	36½	36½	36½
100	Int Util pf	41¼	41¼	41¼
50	Int Util pr pf (3½)	48	48	48
175	Iron Firem vte (1.20)	18	17½	18
400	Jacobs (F L)	8	8¼	8
10	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	100¾	100¾	100¾
800	Ken-Rad Tel A (¼g)	14¼	14	14½
20	KingsCLigtB (5.60g)	63	63	63
100	KingstonProd (.20g)	3¾	3¾	4¼
300	Kirby Pet (.10g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Knott Corp (.60g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
60	Koppers Co pf (6)	102	102	102
40	Kresge D St pf (4)	84½	84½	84½
400	Krueger Br (.175e)	8	8	8

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
340	Lack RR NJ	46½	46¾	46
200	Lakey Fdy & M	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Lane-Wells (1)	39	39	39
2900	Le Hourneau (1)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1100	Leonard Oil Dev			
200	Lionel Corp (.60a)	11¾	11	11
300	Lit Bros	8¼	8¼	8¼
2100	Lone Star Gas (.60g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
400	Long Is Ltg	8¾	8¾	8¾
600	Louis L&E (.40)	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	Lynch Corp (2)	13¾	13¾	13¾
500	Manati Sug war	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Margay Oil	3½	3½	3½
900	McCord Rad B	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	McWill Dredg	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Memph N Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Merritt-C & S	10	10	10
25	Mer-C&Spf A	101	101	101
100	Micromat Hone	6	6	6
300	Mid St P Avte (.51e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Mid St P Bvte	2	1¾	1¾
2800	MidWestCorp (½g)	17¼	17¼	17¼
50	Midl Oil cv pf (1g)	21¼	21	21
325	Midvale (2)	38¾	38¾	38¾
100	Midwest Oil (¾)	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Minn Min&M (1.40g)	55	54	55
60	Miss Riv P pf (6)	110	110	110
100	Molybdenum (½)	9¼	9¼	9¼
150	Monarch M T (3)	16¾	16¾	16¾
300	Monogram Pict	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Mt City Cop (.10e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Mount Prod (½)	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Nat City Lin pf (3)	88	88	88
900	Nat Fuel G	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Nat Rub Mch (¼e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
75	Nat Tea pf (.50)	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Nat Trans (1¼g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Nat Tun & Mines	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Nat Un Rad	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	Navarro Oil (2.18g)	114	114	114
30	Nehr Pow pf (7)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Nelson (H)	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Neptune Met A	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Nestle-LeMur A	4¾	4¾	4¾
175	New Eng Pow Assn	18	18	18
25	NEPA $2 pf (1.33k)	55	55	55
1225	NEPA 6 pf (4k)	108¼	108¼	108¼
40	New Eng T&T	84½	84½	84½
100	N H Clock	8¾	8¾	8¾
400	N J Zinc (3g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	NYSphd fish (3g)	67	67	67
40	NY Wat Svc pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
7900	Niag Hud Pow	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Niag Sh Md B (.20g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Niles-Bem-P (2)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Nine'n Rund B (¼)	2¾	2¾	2¾
2000	NipsingMne (h.10g)	11	11	11
1400	Nor Am Lt & Pow	110	109	109
525	Nor Am L & P pf	30¾	30¾	30¾
200	Nor AmRayB (3½g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1800	Northeast Airl	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Nor Sta Pr A	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	37¾	37¾	37¾
1000	Ogden Corp (1g)	4	4	4
100	Ohio Brass B (1.60g)	19¾	19¾	19¾
10	Ohio Ed pf (6)	111¾	111¾	111¾
100	Pac C&E 6 pf (11½)	35¾	35¾	35¾
30	Pac Ltg pf (5)	107	107	107
8700	Pantepec Oil Ven	8	8	8
200	Prkrsbg R&R (¼e)	17	17	17
50	PeninTelApf (1.40)	32	32	32
2400	Pennroad (¼g)	5	5	5
500	Pa Gas & El A	100	99¼	99¼
100	Pa P & L $7 pf (7)			
1400	PPharis T & R (.30g)	7¾	7	7
700	Phoenix Sec	25	24	24
200	Pierce-Govern (.90g)	16½	16	16
100	PPitney-Bowes (.40)	8	8	8
30	Pitts & Lake E (5g)	59¾	59¾	59¾
100	Pitts Pl Gl (4g)	99¼	99¼	99¼
2100	PoPlaris Mng	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Potrero Sugar	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Powell & Alex	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Pratt & Lam	28½	28¼	28¼
100	Pressed Met	6¾	6¾	6¾
3800	Pug Sd P & L	12¼	11¾	11¾
100	PugSdP&LLpf	98½	98	98
100	Pug Ed P & T	12½	12¼	12¼
200	Pyrene	9	9	9
1500	RKO opt war	1½	1¾	1¾
1700	Ravelhon Mfg	29½	27½	28
3000	Red Bank Oil	2	1¾	1¾
50	Reliance E&E (¼e)	12	12	12
2500	Republic Avia (¼e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	RiceStixDGds (½g)	13	13	13
300	Richfield Oil war	11½	11½	11½
600	Rome Cable (.60)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Root Pet	18	18	18
100	Root Pet pf (1k)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	Ryerson & Haynes	4¾	4¾	4¾
11200	St Regis Pap	9¼	8¾	8¾
900	Salt Dome Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Samson Unit	16¾	16¾	16¾
100	Schiff Co (1a)	2¾	2½	2½
3600	Schulte (DA)	58¾	58	58¼
878	Schulte (DA) pf (8g)	59½	58	58¼
300	Scovill Mfg (1½g)	30½	30	30
10	Scran-SBW pf	64	64	64
1000	Segal Lock & H	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Selected Indus	1	1	1
200	Selected Ind cv	7	7	7
400	Sherwin-Wms (3)	92¼	91½	91½
25	Sherw-Wms Can	12	12	12
600	Solar Mfg (.30g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
160	So Penn Oil (1.60a)	44¼	44	44
100	So C Ed $ pf (16)	31¾	31¾	31¾
100	So C Ed C pf (1¾)	31	31	31
300	Southl Royal (½g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
1300	Spalding	6	6	6
100	Span & Gen reg	¾	¾	¾
50	Stand C&E pf (1.60)	19¼	19¼	19¼
1000	St Oil Ky (1)	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	St Pow & Lt	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Stand Prod	8-32	8-32	8-32
200	Stand Sil-Lead	1	1	1
200	Starrett Corp vtc	13½	13½	13½
50	Stein (A) & Co (1)	9¼	9¼	9¼
400	Sterl Al Prod (1g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Sterl Brew (½g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Sullivan Mach (¾g)	14¼	13¾	13¾
2700	Technicolor (½g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Texon Oil&L (.40)	19¾	19¼	19¼
250	Thew Shovel (2½g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Tilo Roof (.10e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Tishman Realty	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Tob Prod Exp	19	19	19
200	Transwest Oil (½g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Trans-Lux (.10g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
400	Tri-Cont war	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Tung-Sol Lp (.20g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
800	Udylite Corp

Frank Baker Dirt Farmer In Maryland

TRAPPE, Md., Feb. 3 (AP)—It's a pretty safe guess that if this little Maryland town—population less than 300—ever changes its name, it would be to Bakersburg, or maybe Bakerstown.

In so doing it would be honoring its acknowledged No. 1 citizen, a husky, active native son who answers to the name of John Franklin Baker.

Maybe that name is not familiar, but how about "Home Run" Baker? Yes sir, that's the gentleman—"Home Run" Baker, third baseman and heavy hitter of Connie Mack's famed "$100,000 infield," and later a star with the New York Yankees.

Retired in 1924

Baker, who retired from baseball 20 years ago this January after a career which saw him lead the American League in home run production for four seasons and play brilliantly in half a dozen World Series, is a farmer—a dirt farmer—and a community leader.

The owner of four large properties near Trappe, he works on them as hard as any of his help. Long active in the village's civic life, he has been a member of the Town Board, bank director, and fire company promoter. His home on the town's Main Street is one of the village's show places.

Admires Mack

Old baseball friends, such as Eddie Collins, another member of Mack's great infield, frequently visit him and he always manages "to see a game or two at Philadelphia or Washington each summer." He speaks sincerely of Connie Mack as the "greatest baseball man in history."

"Would I possibly return as a manager or coach? Well, that's hard to say. If the offer were right, maybe."

Meantime, he keeps close track of the pennant races through newspapers and radio. He is sure the leagues will get through 1944 all right but he hesitates to venture a guess should the war last beyond that.

Baker, the old-timers will remember, picked up his nickname in the World Series of 1911 while playing with the Athletics against the New York Giants.

In the sixth inning of the second game with the score tied one-all Baker teed off on one of Rube Marquard's slants, drove it over the wall to score two runs and tie up the Series. The next day he walloped a ninth inning homer off Christy Mathewson to stave off defeat and singled in an 11th inning rally which turned the Series tide to the Athletics.

In those days home runs were not produced by lofting a "rabbit" ball out of the park and Baker's feats became legendary. His top home run production with a very dead ball was 12 in a single season.

Browns Lose Catcher

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3 (AP)—Henry Helf, Milwaukee catcher who was drafted by the St. Louis Browns last November, has been inducted into the Navy, the Browns' management announced.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 2

Hershey 7, Pittsburgh 2.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Here and There in Hockey

Caught between the blue lines: Rangers at Detroit tonight is the 100th game of the National Hockey League season . . . Only 50 more to go . . . Red Wings have conceded the League championships to Canadiens, but not the play-offs . . . Montreal has not actually clinched the pennant yet, but can make mathematically certain of it by winning 10 of their remaining 18 games . . . Evidence of the high scoring this season can be seen in the fact that no game has produced fewer than two goals and in only three games have as little as as two been scored . . . A victory tonight will give Detroit undisputed possesion of second place behind Montreal.

♪ ♪ ♪

Herb Cain of the Bruins feels Bill Cowley's absence acutely . . . Sugar has scored only two goals in the eight games the Cowboy has been absent, both against Rangers Jan. 16 . . . He hasn't tallied in the seven games since . . . His 29 goals, however, are still the season's top . . . If Cowley had not been hurt, Cain would have been a cinch to score 40 or more times, a trick that has been turned only three times since 1925-26 . . . Cooney Weiland of the Bruins got 43, Dit Clapper of the Bruins got 41, and Howie Morenz of Canadiens got 40, all in 1929-30, the year they allowed players to cross the attacking blue line ahead of the puck.

♪ ♪ ♪

Speaking of goals, the present single-game N. H. L. record for one player is five, shared by eight men . . . But that isn't any all-time record in hockey by any means . . . Dick Irvin, coach of Canadiens, scored all nine goals in a 9-0 victory registered by Winnipeg Monarchs over the Toronto T. R. and A. A. club in 1915, while Jack Adams of the Red Wings potted 10 goals one night in a game at Port Arthur back in the dim and distant past . . . Probably the all-time high in scoring, however, belongs to Steve Vair, who collected 18 goals for Renfrew Millionaires against Smith's Falls some 35 years ago.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mike Karakas, Chicago's returned goalie, will still make his home in Providence . . . Last summer Mike trained three cocker spaniels to retrieve lost golf balls, and the pups came up with 150 dozen . . . "They found the balls in the rough and out of bounds," says Mike, "but not on the fairways. That's out" . . . New York Rangers' goalie, Ken McAuley, has the dubious distinction of being the most-scored-on netminder in N. H. L. history . . . Paul Bibeault of Canadiens was formerly, having allowed 191 tallies last year

♪ ♪ ♪

Bill Durnan, Montreal's goalie, might as well be given the Vezina Trophy as the least-scored-on goalie this season right now . . . He can't miss . . . Bill is also a leading contender for the rookie trophy . . . Frankie Brimsek of the Bruins, while Harry Lumley, both in 1939 . . . Durnan, incidentally, could also be considered for the Hart and Lady Byng Trophies for most valuable and most gentlemanly.

♪ ♪ ♪

According to latest figures, Canadiens head the penalty parade with 307 minutes . . . Red Wings are second with 217, and the rest of the list reads Toronto 197, Rangers 164, Chicago 156, down to the Bruins who have been charged with only 135 minutes . . . Bruins seem to have lost the Rossian touch . . . A total of 13 goalies have been used by the six N. H. L. clubs . . . Jimmy Franks has played for both Detroit and the Bruins ,while Harry Lumley, now with Indianapolis, was used by Red Wings and Rangers . . . Durnan's average of 2.18 goals per game is best . . . Worst average by a regular goalie is 6.0 by McAuley.

Yank Boyd, who was given his release by the Bruins at the start of the current campaign and who went to play for the Providence Reds, is now managing the team in the absence of Coach Johnny Mitchell . . . Yank takes the Reds onto Buffalo ice tonight in the hope of ending their 10-game losing streak . . . Providence, however, hasn't beaten Eddie Shore's Bisons in seven meetings this winter . . . Altogether 129 players have seen some sort of action in the National League this winter.

♪ ♪ ♪

A new addition for the Olympics showed up at the Arena this noon . . . He is Gerry Duncan, who lives in Ontario and who until now had been playing for Marlboro Juniors . . . He is a right winger . . . Tom Brennan is due to be back in uniform Friday at the Arena when the 'Pics meet New York Rovers . . . His suspension for his actions last Sunday has been lifted . . . Olympics lost to Philadelphia 3-0 last night, their first defeat after 17 straight victories . . . It was only their second league defeat of the winter and their first whitewashing . . . It was also Phillie's first win over Boston this season . . . On Sunday the Olympics move to the Garden to face Brooklyn Crescents.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts.	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	23	3	6	52	145	70
Toronto	16	16	3	35	152	132
Detroit	15	12	5	35	130	114
Chicago	16	16	1	33	123	131
Boston	13	17	4	30	150	171
New York	6	25	1	13	110	192

Big League Greats Attend Old Timer Dinner in Chicago

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (AP)—Baseball's hot stove league was working overtime today as the game's old timers gathered in Chicago for the diamond jubilee dinner of the Old Time Baseball Players' Association.

Some 1,100 former and current diamond greats and just plain fans will attend tonight's dinner commemorating 75 years of pro baseball in Chicago.

Among the guests of honor will be Ed Walsh, the famed White Sox pitcher; Mordecai Brown, old-time Chicago Cubs hurler; Tony (Count) Mullane, Cincinnati Red Stockings pitcher in the '80's; Charlie Grimm, Milwaukee manager and ex-major league player and manager, and Ray Schalk, former White Sox catcher and Walsh's battery mate.

Around The Town In Sports

Will It Be O'Doul?

From the mid-west comes a tip on the managerial situation at Braves Field. A big league friend writes that Lefty O'Doul will be Bob Quinn's next field general, succeeding Casey Stengel. What logic lies behind such a belief, our informant fails to mention.

Of course, O'Doul for several years has been a winning manager at San Francisco, in the Pacific Coast League, and deserving of a boost to the majors. Why that promotion has been delayed, remains a mystery. It could be that he is too comfortably situated on the coast, financially and otherwise. This has happened before.

Bob Coleman of the Braves turned down several big league offers because he and his wife were modestly contented in their home at Evansville.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lefty O'Doul would be popular here, or anywhere else he settled in a baseball connection. He has the personality and the brains to be a success in the majors as well as the minors. The fellow made a lot of friends when touring the National League as an outfielder. Being a hitter of note, he usually manages to come up with hitting ball clubs. Perhaps he could do something for the Braves, at that. Bob Quinn should have some definite news on the matter next week.

♪ ♪ ♪

With the entries of Sgt. Joshua Williamson, Camp Holabird, Md., and Bob Thackeray, New York A. C., already in and that of Bill Vessie, Marine trainee, expected shortly, the high jump field for the B. A. A. Games at the Boston Garden a week from Saturday night is taking shape. Last season Vessie, as a Columbia sophomore, hurled his 200 pounds over the bar at 6 ft. 8 in., and was the I.C. 4-A. indoor champion. The Unicorn crowd would like to see him go to six-nine here, and he may if pushed by Williamson and Thackerary.

♪ ♪ ♪

The B. A. A. sprint field yesterday included Herb Thompson, now a second class seaman with the Coast Guard at Manhattan Beach. He is the national indoor sprint titleholder. A representative of the Unicorn show will be in New York this week end for the Millrose Games and will try to sign up Eddie Conwell, the indoor I.C. 4-A. champ to run against Thompson here. Also entered is Claude Young, Illinois freshman from Chicago.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . Al Javery is the first Brave to sign a 1944 contract . . . He dropped in to visit Bob Quinn yesterday afternoon . . . Eddie Collins is readying Red Sox contracts . . . Northeastern's cage team meets the U. S. Deslant five, made up of star Navy players, at the Boston Y. M. C. A. Saturday night . . . The Husky track team goes up to Lewiston Saturday for a meet with Bates . . . Coach Jerry Tatton will take 29 men on the trip . . . Bruin fans would like to get at least one look at Frank Boucher this winter and hope that he is in uniform for the game here Saturday evening.

Bowlers Fail To Catch Faetz In Petersen Match

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (AP)—Ninety-six bowlers, eyeing rich awards, failed to cause much juggling among the top-ranking leaders in the Petersen classic yesterday and when the day's shooting was finished only one had recorded a score entitling him to a place among the first 10.

The newcomer to the front ranking 10 was George Melnick of Chicago and he fell short of the leadership by 37 pins. His 1,585, however, gave him temporary occupancy of fifth place.

The veteran Leo Faetz of Chicago remained at the top with his 1,622. Some 700 of the 1,280 bowlers entered have finished their eight games, but only two have posted 1,600 or better scores—Faetz, and his league teammate, Bill Flesch, who is in the runner-up spot with a 1,611.

Although all the bowlers entered in the $32,000 events hold a league average of 185 or better, most of the 700 who have bowled have failed to maintain that pace.

Therman Gibson of Detroit fell one stick short of a perfect 200-average, while Tony Gardine of Chicago missed the 1,600 total by three pins. Bowling experts, however, have predicted that a score of 1,700 or higher will win the $5,100 first prize and fans are anticipating some classy shooting during the next four days of the tournament.

Lou Gehrig Still A Popular Figure

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—It is still Lou Gehrig in the hearts of American sportsmen as the late Yankee first baseman continues to lead the popularity poll which is being conducted by a New York sports committee of the Fourth War Loan Drive.

Ward Cuff, Giants' pro football star, ranks second with Babe Ruth third, Mel Ott, manager of the New York Giants, has moved into fourth place, displacing Lieut. Don Budge. Patty Berg, famous golfing star, spurted into fifteenth place as a new women's leader.

Navy Gets Trexler

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 2 (AP)—Jim Trexler, Richmond's policeman-ballplayer, who was offered a contract with the Boston Braves next season, will don Navy blue, he said, after he had passed his induction examination here.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

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$1.98

marcelle

Just one week more of the Fourth War Loan! Autograph a bomb to Hitler with every bond you buy at

HOWLAND'S

WALTER R. ROTHE

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Specialists in Air-Conditioning

Quiet May Oil Burner Plumbing and Heating

Established in 1915

Need a Heatproof Table Pad? Better order it now—it takes about 5 weeks for delivery. Bring in a paper pattern of half of your table top. Sizes up to 48x65 inches. 5.95

READ'S

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE LITTLE FLOWER SHOP

Of Greenwich, Connecticut

Member of Florist Telegraph Del. Association

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

in GREENWICH CONN.

Member of Federal Reserve System

DRY CLEANERS

of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing

New England Carpet Cleaning Co.

169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1808—1801

Trimz-Ready Pasted WALLPAPER

Anyone can hang it.

Greenwich Hardware Co.

325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

Padé *your kayser store*

A Select Stock of Lingerie, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry, Bags, etc.

28 W. PUTNAM AVE. TEL. 2188

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3819, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Clothiers Since 1869

Reliable Men's Wear and Uniforms

KATTEN'S

102 ASYLUM STREET

The exciting book hailed as a classic in its field—*Mark Van Doren's*

LIBERAL EDUCATION

$2.50

WITKOWER'S, 77-79 Asylum Street

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

'blue coal'

Honeybrook Lehigh

KOPPERS COKE

FUEL OILS

Household Fuel Corp.

Frazer & Foster Hartford Coal Co

718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

THE MINUTE WOMAN DEFENSE SHOES

in brown and black

$8.95

Exclusive in Hartford with

James Lawrence & Son

197 Trumbull Street

* "Buy More War Bonds— a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds" SAVITT—*Jeweler* 85 Asylum Street *

HUNTER PRESS

Multigraphing Printing, Linotyping Mimeographing

81-83 Laurel St. Phone 2-7016

Ask about our Punched Card Tabulating Service

HARTFORD West Hartford

Roasted Chickens—Weekends

Homemade Individual Pork Pies

Homemade Doughnuts

fresh twice daily

Pepperidge Farm Bread

Arnold's Brick Oven Baked Bread

Thomas' English Muffins

Kurschner's Pumpernickel

Central Delicatessen

968 Farmington Avenue

MERIDEN

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection

The Home National Bank

has a complete and safe banking service

18 Colony Street At the Clock

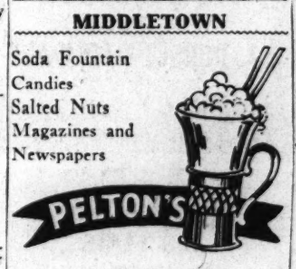
MIDDLETOWN

Soda Fountain

Candies

Salted Nuts

Magazines and Newspapers



PELTON'S

108 MAIN STREET

Telephone 4010

FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

Caulkins and Post, Inc.

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?

John H. Ehlers, Prop. 248-250 William St. 'Phone 456

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's

DEPARTMENT STORE

303 Main Street New Britain

LEWITT JEWELERS

Repair Service — Diamonds Set

UP ONE FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'

FUEL OIL COKE

Household Fuel Corp.

24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

Renier, Pickhardt & Dunn

Arriving Daily

PRINT DRESSES

in Rayons and Cottons

Sizes 12-44

Prices $3.50—$9.98

127 Main St. Ph. 2798

The Annette Beauty Studio

Permanent Waving Specialist

Telephone 2905 46 Walnut Street

NEW HAVEN

A. D. RIDINGER & SON

Meats Vegetables Fruits

Fine Groceries

524 STATE ST. 6-3112

The John E. Bassett & Co.

Ye OLDe HARDWARE STORE

754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

KILBORN BROS.

Stationers

We have everything for your Home and Office

209 Orange Street

STORY'S DAIRY INC.

Pasteurized Milk and Cream

Established 1888

102 BAILEY ST. 8-4054

M. MYERS & SON

FOOT DELIGHT SHOES

Hosiery — Handbags Costume Jewelry

162 TEMPLE STREET

Ann Allen Gowns

2% Whitney Avenue (New Haven, Conn.)

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN *Engravers*

GREETING CARDS COSTUME JEWELRY

Chapel Street at the Taft

THE S. H. MOORE CO.

Florists

1054 CHAPEL STREET

PHONE 6-4188

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Norwalk 6-1024. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY SUNOCO

Norwalk Sunoco Service Station

CHARLES H. PALLMAN

Corner Merwin and West Avenue, Norwalk

LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

BUY WAR BONDS

J. I. Mallette

88 Washington Street, South Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS

Clothiers and Furnishings

TWO STORES

Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

GOULD'S SMART CORSETRY

GRADUATE CORSETIERE NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION

JEWELRY — BAGS

LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES

4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

4TH WAR LOAN

O. & B. DRY GOODS

45 MAIN STREET, NORWALK

Back the Attack by Buying War Bonds!

ARNOLD'S BOOT SHOP

64 Wall St., Bishop Bldg., Norwalk

DONNELLY'S

Books and Gifts of All Kinds Valentines

BACK THE ATTACK BY BUYING WAR BONDS

31 Washington Street, So. Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7838, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The KINGSBURY Shop

The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning

Phones Post Road Noroton, Conn. | Stamford 4-1522 Darien 5-2116

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.

JEWELERS

DIAMOND EXPERTS

59 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

Brown Brothers Ideal Market

—ONE PARK ROW—

PHONE 4-1193

STEAM LAUNDRY STAMFORD

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning

PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-0291. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.

"Waterbury's Dependable Store"

Bring Our Boys Back Sooner

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Buy Our "SUTTON" Blankets

They're so warm and comfortable. 25% wool — 25% cotton — 50% rayon. Size 6 ft. x 7 ft. $5.50 each.

The Miller & Peck Co.

WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

HOWLAND-HUGHES

"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"

BUY BONDS

SPODE

THE FINE ENGLISH DINNERWARE

W. E. PIERPONT

REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

159 BANK STREET

See Waterbury's Newest Super Home Decoration Store

ALEXANDER'S

Featuring "Curtain Rods"

91 South Main Street

SATISFACTORY LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING

PERRYS

Phone 3-3161

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY

Real Estate Rentals— Insurance

9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.

Creative Printers for over 30 years

Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760

New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

Power Plant Equipment

Pumps, Traps, Steam Reducing Valves. Combustion Control Equipment. Gauges and Instruments Repaired.

KONE ENGINEERING CO.

11 West 25th Street Phone Belmont 8130

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

Whitney's

THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY

FLOWERS for VALENTINES

Danker

121 No. Pearl Street

René

FRENCH HAIR STYLIST

for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent

113 State Street Dial 5-5515

HOLMES BROS.

Florists

15 STEUBEN ST. ALBANY, N. Y.

Green Houses Western Avenue

HOAG & TAYLOR

Men's Wear

54 State Street

SALE OF NECKWEAR

$1.50 Ties 95c

1.00 Ties 69c

FURNITURE and RUGS from *"The House of Quality"*

EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.

175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.

PHONE 4-2184

The Van Heusen Charles Co.

470 BROADWAY

"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

SEE NEXT PAGE

Don't fail your Government or the Boys on the Front. Put every available dollar into War Bonds and Stamps.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

French Hungarian Cuisine

Full Course Dinner From $1.10

Dinner with Chicken Paprikash - $1.50

Dinner with Grilled Filet Mignon - $2.25

MUSIC

Restaurant DUBONNET

5 EAST 45th ST. off 5th AVE. N.Y.C.

Walter Winchell says:

"Flash! Clara May Downey is high priestess of Southern Fried Chicken!"

Luncheon From 85c

Dinner From $1.50

2 Dining Rooms • Men's Grill • Lounge

CHEVY CHASE ROOM Now Open for Dinners

Closed Sunday

OLNEY INN

12 East 49th St., New York City (One-Half Block from Radio City)

OLNEY INNS: Olney, Md., and Miami Beach

WELCOME TO HEARTHSTONE!

Good Food . . . Good Cheer . . . Good Friends

Luncheon from 65c Dinner from $1.25

The HEARTHSTONE

15 EAST 48th ST. 102 EAST 22d ST.

Guest Rooms

THE Canterbury Lunch

331 MADISON AVE.

Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.

Self-Service

11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

No Liquor Served

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

will enjoy the hot breads, fried chicken, fresh vegetables and other delicious dishes served in our cafeteria and sandwich shop. Special combinations at breakfast, luncheon and dinner

DIXIE KITCHEN

AIR CONDITIONED

1 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

One Block from Radio City

Old Salt CLAM HOUSE

2628 Broadway Bet. 99-100 Sts. Ac. 4-9585

Mel Steinberg, Prop.

Featuring All Sea Food Specialties:

Steaks and Chicken Our Deviled Crabs Beyond Compare

BRONX, N. Y. C.

BRONX

The Griddle Restaurant

2506 Grand Concourse

4 Doors North of Fordham Road

Where the best quality of food is served at moderate prices

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant

Open daily year round 13 Market Street

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER

11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Famous Since 1847

65c to $1.00

RYE, N. Y.

Rye Restaurant

34 Purchase Street Rye 1573

Excellent Home Cooked Food

Delicious Cakes, Pastry and Desserts

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

John Ebersole's

149 Mamaroneck Avenue at Post Road

Delicious medium priced Table D'Hote Luncheons or Diners, Afternoon Tea

No Liquor *Open Sundays*

PORTLAND, ORE.

"Where the Food Tastes Better"

511 S. W. SIXTH AVENUE PORTLAND, ORE.

IRELAND'S INC.

Delight your appetite with a luscious Seafood bite by visiting

DAVY JONES Seafood House

1290 Sixth Ave. (Bet. 51-52 Sts.), Radio City

Unusual and stimulating dishes served to individual order at Luncheon and Dinner.

Cortile

37 W. 43 St. 36 W. 44 St. Opp. Stern's

Luncheon from 50c Dinner from 75c

An Old World Spot Just West of 5th Ave.

One Block from Fifth Church

HANS JAEGER'S

Lexington Ave., cor. 85th St., N. Y. C.

Made Famous by Its Guests for Unusually Fine Foods. Congenial Atmosphere. Music Nightly. Breakfast, Banquets, Weddings, etc. Phone BUtterfield 8-8200

King Arthur • London Terrace RESTAURANTS

405 W. 23rd St. Near 9th Ave., N. Y. C.

Serving the finest foods for discriminating palates. Luncheon, Dinner and a la carte. Breakfasts, Banquets, Weddings, etc. Music nightly. CHelsea 2-6950

THE JUMBLE SHOP

28 West 8th Street

Our Reputation is for better food at reasonable prices

Open Sundays 3Spring 7-2540

SOFT SHELL CRABS Served at FAMOUS SEA FOOD HOUSE On 3rd Ave. Bet. 53d-54th Sts. Tel. El. 5-9300

The King of the Sea and his Royal Family of Fish

OCEAN-FRESH SEA FOOD PREPARED TO ORDER

Jane Dawes RESTAURANT

145 West 55th Street

LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:15

DINNER 5:30 to 8:15

Closed Sunday Circle 7-0170

THE EMILY BURMEISTER RESTAURANT

84 SEVENTH AVE. at 15TH ST.

Lunch 12-2 from 55c

Dinner 5-8 from 80c

CLOSED SUNDAYS

STRATFORD-ARMS

Plate Dinners from 40c

117 WEST 70th STREET

OPEN SUNDAYS

ZOE CHASE

EXCELLENT AMERICAN CUISINE

115 East 60th East of Park Avenue

LUNCHEON From 50c Closed Sundays DINNER From $1.00

NEW YORK

AUBURN

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2-3021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy from a Registered Jeweler—American Gem Society

VAN COTT *Jeweler*
60 Court St.
Divided Payments Available

Quality Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
Vitality
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Anthracite Coal and Building Supplies
Same Coal—Same Mine All the Time
345 Grand Ave., Johnson City, N.Y.
PHONE 72349

Back the Attack!
Whether we like it or not, it's our war! Let's back the attack by buying all the War Bonds and Stamps we can during the Fourth War Loan Drive. Best investment we can make, too. Buy them "over the counter" at—
McLEAN'S
Home Furnishings
For more than 3 generations women have been saving: "You owe it to yourself to shop

THE FAIR STORE
MEN'S WEAR
Nationally Known Makes
Kuppenheimer, Michaels-Stern, Stetson, Arrow Shirts and Ties, Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts,
MAREAN LAUDER CO.
171-173 WASHINGTON STREET

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE—2-0300—2-3623

BR. 2-6050
Chez Marie
HATS and GOWNS
111 Pondfield Road

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3262

The **NOSEGAY** INC. *Flowers*
65 Pondfield Road BR 2-3833-0310
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

William
Hair Stylist
31 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE BRONXVILLE 3-0200

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850 Hours: Daily THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner
ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. Muchow, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
87 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3994-3995 Residence: HU. 6186

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
give and redeem
"H.H." GREEN STAMPS
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main Street Un. 6600

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in
FLOWERS
at All Times
Telephones WA 3543 WA 4800

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Bates Circle Apts., 1300 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

Books 'n' Things
168 Elmwood Avenue Grant 8258
Books—Stationery—Novelties
VALENTINES
Circulating Library—Hosiery

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 9-5694. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN HEALTH SPOT ETONIC
WOMEN ENNA JETTICK HEALTH SPOT TREADEASY
CHILDREN KALI-STEN-IKS BOY SCOUTS SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street FL 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

Whitman's Auction Rooms
137-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy furniture, Antiques Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

Under New Management
HOTEL SANFORD BEAUTY SALON
Supervised by
ELIZABETH SCHWARTZ
Formerly BETTY'S BEAUTY SHOP
FLUSHING 3-1400

DAVIES
Fresh Kitchen Made Candy
VALENTINES
Novelties Stationery
Salted Nuts Educational Toys
Lending Library
136-38 ROOSEVELT AVE. FL. 3-7567

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

FOREST HILLS

MAJESTIC • ORION
Cleaner Dyer Tailor
ALL WORK DONE ON PREMISES
No pick-up or deliveries for "duration"
FOREST HILLS 1228 Austin St. Bou. 3-1516
REGO PARK 95-34 Queens Blvd. Newtown 9-2350

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Boulevard 8-7883. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LESLIE'S
A beautiful selection of New, Spring, High-Type Dresses you will enjoy wearing now and later.
CONTINENTAL AVE., COR. AUSTIN ST.
OPEN EVENINGS

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstering Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
87-15 115 Street VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
M. I. ROBINS
Really Remarkable Sodas
RUBINSTEIN COSMETICS
MENNEN PRODUCTS
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3981-2

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
BO. 8-6662
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET

JOSEPH GRAU
JEWELER—Est. 1922
JEWELRY — WATCHES
SILVERWARE — ENGRAVING
71-13 Austin Street Bo. 8-1288

Boulevard 8-1116 Est. 1926
FRED'S RADIO CO.
Repairs — Service
107-22 Continental Avenue

FREEPORT

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
Stationery for Men in Our Armed Services
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
10 Church St., Freeport Tel. Free. 9488

GLOVERSVILLE

FUEL OIL RANGE OIL
KEROSENE
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADETTA STREET

E. L. DURKEE & COMPANY
Sherwin-Williams
Paints and Varnishes
Mill and Factory Supplies
Housewares
13 N. Main St. Gloversville, N. Y.
'Phone 2228

After Inventory Clearaway
COATS, SUITS and FURS
Buy Now and Save
ARGERSINGER'S

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429
Phone Great Neck 1125

Plymouth Market
Prime Meats, Poultry and Provisions
623 Middle Neck Rd., Great Neck, L. I.

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
Phonographs • Records • Radios
RADIO SERVICE
Great Neck 2015 Manhasset 1418
CAPEHART DISTRIBUTORS

Millincourt
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy
attractively boxed
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

Phone HEmpstead 3848
DOT-MARJ
BEAUTY PARLOR
Complete Beauty Service
Featuring the New Remote Control Permanent Wave
200 FULTON AVENUE

PETERSEN STORAGE BATTERY CO., Inc.
234 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 768
Philco Home and Car Radio
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
Scientific Motor Tune-Ups on Weidenhoff Motor Analyzer
LET'S GET IT OVER!

Buy War Bonds
-ON- LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
Quality Furniture
201 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 3246-J. Hours: daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
236 Fulton Ave. Hempstead, L. I.

FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
SHOPPING HOURS
Mon.-Thurs.
10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
FRI.—NOON to 9 P. M.
SAT.—10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls
Let's All Back the Attack and Speed Our Boys to Victory

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
Home. 74
YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND
featuring
Hickey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
BACK THE ATTACK

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA

Have a
MIRACURL COLD WAVE
Gives curls closer to head, lasts longer, and makes your hair look natural.
The Grace Quick Beauty Shop
405 College Avenue Phone 2047 for Appt.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: HA 4-3060. Hours 9 a. m. to 12:00 noon, Mon., Wed., Fri. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE HANDBAGS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS
HA. 4-8310
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
B. SEELIG, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Provisions, Fish
Orders Promptly Delivered
NE. 9-1662 80-18 37th Avenue

BETTY
37-31 82 St.
HATS

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
REPAIRING, CLEANING, RESTYLING
Serving This Community Since 1928
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. KURTZ & SONS
Aristocraft Quality Furniture and Floor Covering
CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED
162-34 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

ALFRED & CHARLES
hairdressers
Individual Permanent Waving
Tel. REpublic 9-0500 89-54 165th St.

NEW YORK

JAMAICA (Continued)

RADIO REPAIRS
Dependable service all makes radios. One year written guarantee. Anywhere in Queens
BERKLEY'S Est. 1925
Call Nearest Branch
JAmaica 6-1300 BOulevard 8-3000
HAvemeyer 9-5500 FLushing 9-4000
Main Office and Laboratories
115-48 QUEENS BLVD. (168th Ave.)

HAMILTON & WADE, Inc.
INSURANCE BROKERS and ADVISERS
52 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

Kenmore Boot Shop
Our shoes are designed to give you the utmost comfort during your walking hour.
2870 DELAWARE AVENUE
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings

LARCHMONT

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

LYNBROOK

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
HARRY'S SHOE SHOPPE
39 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White Red Oil Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

The Perfect Gift
A PERMANENT
Artistic Beauty Culture at the
POWDER BOX BEAUTY SHOP
208 MERRICK ROAD LYN. 1323

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Whatever Else You Plan
BUY WAR BONDS FIRST!
4TH WAR LOAN
Let's All Back the Attack!
FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of fine furniture for over 60 years

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Distinctive COATS and GOWNS SUITS
Reasonably priced.
38 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

VISIT
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
135 Gramatan Avenue

Specialists in the Etiquette of FLOWERS
for formal occasions
HOUSE OF FLOWERS
Proctor Building
MO 8-8616 MO 8-9639

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

NEWBURGH

STERN'S
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
features always something different in Clothing for Women

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH (Continued)

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1803
87 Water Street Newburgh

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
HI HEAT PREMIUM FUEL OIL
WESTCHESTER DIVISION
of
BLUE COAL CORPORATION
Phone—Mt. Vernon 89046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

Marie Stone
A Gown Shop of Distinction
611 Main Street
• Gowns and Sportswear
• Coats and Suits

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein-Bloch Clothes
Arrow Shirts Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic Street, New Rochelle
(Free Parking Opposite)

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street (Oldest Banking Institution in the City)
Branch Office 268 North Avenue

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8854 FA 4-3948, NE 2-1412

"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
Expert Corset Fitters
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS also
Sportswear — Dresses — Suits
Gloves — Hosiery
LA ROSE SHOPPE
325 MAIN STREET

Leaf's
FINE FURS
506 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

H & J SERVICE STATION
Conserve with
SINCLAIR OPALINE
H. D. MOTOR OIL
REFINED 50 MILLION YEARS
NEW ROCHELLE 2-5413
630 NORTH AVENUE

LIEBMAN'S
Headquarters For Nationally Known Quality
CHILDREN'S APPAREL
310 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE (CORNER CHURCH STREET)

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

GALLERY SILK STORE
Economize and Make Your Own!
FASCINATING SPRING PRINTS, SUITINGS and CRETONNES
Tel. 2-5924 12 Division St.

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8828 8:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday Friday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

TREPEL BROOKLYN Flowers
1060 Flatbush Ave.
Cor. Beverly Rd.
BUCK. 2-7876
THE BEAUTY OF TREPEL SERVICE
Flowers, no matter how beautiful, unless skillfully arranged, lose the effect of purpose. TREPEL floral arrangements are always EXQUISITE but not EXPENSIVE.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn (Continued)

JANE BATES JONES
Fine Millinery
736 Flatbush Avenue
Brooklyn
BU. 2-3827

GOLDMAN'S
BROOKLYN'S LARGEST YARN STORE
Featuring all the latest type yarns and shades. Free instructions.
4417 13th Ave. Tel. Windsor 2-9339

LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
4TH WAR LOAN
Blumberg's
Brooklyn's Reliable Jewelers Since 1910
693 Nostrand Avenue

LINN RADIO SERVICE
Serves
Shore Road Area
On 85th St., Off 5th Ave.
Radio Repairing Exclusively
All Work Fully Guaranteed
811 85TH SHor Rd 8-2254

The GREEN LANTERN GIFT SHOP
Valentines
New shipment of Handkerchiefs
4TH WAR LOAN
668 NOSTRAND AVE.
Tel. Nevins 8-2777

SHore Road 8-2191 *Notary Public*
Oliver H. Lund
REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE
482 75th Street
MEMBER
The Realty Brokers of Bay Ridge, Inc.
TEL. BU. 4-3133

ELEANOR
HAIRDRESSER
Try our genuine steam Permanent for more natural looking wave
980 FLATBUSH AVE., Near Albemarle Rd.
One Flight Up *By Appointment*

Borough of Bronx

Mildred Beauty Salon

55-57
West Fordham Road
Bronx, N. Y.
Ph. FOrdham 4-3090
NICK ROMANO

Borough of Manhattan

INSURANCE
An Important Investment to Protect Assets
EDWARD F. WOOD
NEW YORK CITY
100 East 42nd St. Caledonia 5-6600
RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

BEAUTY COUNSELOR
"Try Before You Buy"
COSMETICS—SOAPS—GIFTS
Beatrice Graves
49 W. 44th St., New York City
TELEPHONE MU 2-7464

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

NEW DORP

Koch Hall Paint Co., Inc.
ERNST KOCH, Pres.
16-18 New Dorp Lane
Telephone D. H. 6-0323

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream Weissglass Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branch
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

SONIA PYT
Hairdresser
801 Castleton Ave.,
West New Brighton, Staten Island
Telephone Gibralter 2-7174
PERMANENTS

Crossword Quiz Answers

G	A	V	E	L								D
I	R	I	S				B	U				
A	N	A			S	U	M					
C	O			V	E	R	B					
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M	A	R	K		S							
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		S		N	O	S	E					
S	T	A	G	G			N					
C	O	W	S		A	N						
O	W	L			O	N	E					
T	E		P	U	N	T						
T		C	A	R	A	T						

NEW YORK

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 770 Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point
WARTIME "TOPS"
Laundering & Dry Cleaning
BLUE POINT LAUNDRY
Blue Point 420, Center Moriches 56

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Corsages, Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-2280 211 WOLF'S LANE

Whitman's and Schrafft's Candies
Keep fresh in our Refrigerated Candy Cabinet
LUNCHEONETTE
PELHAM PHARMACY
C. RUSSELL
1 Fifth Ave., Pelham 66, N. Y. Ph. Pelham 8-1662

PEL-MARKET
B&M
Fruits, Vegetables, Groceries
Phone orders given special attention
PHONE PELHAM 8-1022
29 FIFTH AVENUE, PELHAM

WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint—Mazda Lamps
Housewares
120 5th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-1554

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's
Suggests:
BETTER BUY FEW, FINER PIECES OF FURNITURE
Of course, you're not going to refurnish your home, or even a single room for the duration . . . But you can and should buy individual pieces as necessary . . . pieces of such quality, design and type that they can be blended in with whatever you buy later on . . . or serve as the nucleus of your new furnishings. Therefore, we suggest: Buy at
LUCKEY'S

FINAL CLEARANCE
Suits—Overcoats and Winter Apparel
M. Shwartz & Co.
"The Home of Good Clothes"

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
ARTHUR HANKINSON
ESSO MOTOR OIL
South Ave. at Academy St.
Where service is a pleasure.

VALENTINE FLOWERS will be available this year, same as always, but should be ordered now. Thank You!
SALTFORD
18 Cannon Street Phone 538

B and M Food Market
489 MAIN STREET PHONE 6180
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of SW *Self Service* FINE FOODS *Free Delivery*

Maisonette CLEANERS and DYERS
For Better Cleaning
52 Raymond Avenue Phone 1372
59 Cannon Street Phone 3387

Valentine Cakes and Pastries for Your Party

THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Phone 3303

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
"Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere"
4TH WAR LOAN
Resolution No. 1 for 1944
BUY MORE WAR BONDS!
SWISS PASTRY SHOP
542 Main Street Phone 816

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-3183 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0037

JAHN'S
SODA LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Virginia 9-9392 Next to RKO

A. DAHMEN
Flowers for
Your Valentine Greetings
115-14 Jamaica Avenue Vi. 9-9497

Clearance Sale
DRESSES
JEANNE'S DRESS SHOPPE
114-08 Jamaica Avenue Vi. 7-0494

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Main 6385. Hours: 2 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beck
CLEANERS · DYERS · FURRIERS
Cash and Carry Stores
TITUS AVE.—at COOPER
PARK AVE.—at OXFORD
UNIVERSITY AVE.—at CULVER
MONROE AVE.—at ELMWOOD
RIDGE RD. W.—at DEWEY

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 1.05
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
ROCHESTER — NEW YORK
Stone 7334

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
WOMEN'S WEAR
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
& SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSE POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

SELLING YOUR HOME?
List With
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
REALTOR
802 Union Trust Building
Main 5580 Rochester

Coal • Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

HOME INSULATION
Solve your fuel problems. Save up to 40% for Victory. Only Genuine Eagle Mineral Wool is used which gives added fire protection. Non-Settling. Water Repellent. 15% Cooler in Summer. Maximum Comfort Year Around. For estimates call L. F. Warner, Representative
LAUBE ELEC. CORP.
Hillside 3100-J or Stone 104

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

WEEKS HOUSE
GRACE HOWE WEEKS
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower
and Wedding Parties
3220 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 7000

FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
COAL—COKE—OIL
LUMBER—TRIM
99 Dewey Avenue Glen 350

NEW YORK

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 3702. Hours: 9 to 1 daily exc. Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN R. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

For FLOWERS Call
TEL. R.V.C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
Florist
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE

RYE

MAMARONECK
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2126—Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry
—or with any of a similar name

SCARSDALE

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Service Stations:
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, INC.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones: Scars. 3900, W. P. 2866

SCHENECTADY

4TH WAR LOAN
YOU CAN AFFORD
AN EXTRA BOND
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

ROOFING HEATING
PLUMBING HARDWARE
HOME INSULATION
G. E. Van Vorst Co., Inc.
Phone 6-4211 Scotia, N. Y.

Barneys
for
FOOTWEAR

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Will you be showing
this Badge of Honor
in your window?
4TH WAR LOAN
WALK-OVER SHOES
420 State Street

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street, Phone 4-7791

Show that you care...display
your 4th War Loan Sticker
THE IMPERIAL
207 STATE STREET

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called for and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

BRESSLER'S HARDWARE
Benj. Moore's Paints
Gifts • Housewares • Toys
LAurelton 8-3403 • 201-14 Linden Blvd.
St. Albans, L. I.

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 5-8884 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TAYLOR'S
RED & WHITE
FOODS
4720 South Salina Street
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FRESH AND FROSTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Independently Owned and Operated
OPEN FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVES.

THE SYRACUSE TRUST COMPANY
344 S. Warren St.-509 N. Salina St.
323 S. Salina St.-Syracuse, N.Y.
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

FLOWERS
Telephone 2-8137
FREDERICK W. BULTMANN
University Block 124 E. Washington St.

TROY

VASA'S GLOVE & HOSIERY SHOP
ESTABLISHED 1914
Carry a complete line of Kid and Fabric Gloves.
Kid gloves repaired and cleaned.
452 BROADWAY TEL. TROY 7084

UTICA

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0133
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co

WATERTOWN

G. W. WHITE & SON
INCORPORATED
"The Home of Good
Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Future Security
SAVE
Systematically
★
Buy Bonds
and
Stamps
★
Open a savings account at the
White Plains Federal Savings and Loan Association
182 East Post Rd. Nr. Mamaroneck Ave.

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal Wood Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

MOVING
J. H. EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

YE SWAP SHOPPE
We buy and swap used tools. We put them into hands of defense workers. You'll be surprised at their surrender value.
PICKARD HARDWARE, Inc.
143-5 East Post Road White Plains 2299

SHOE REPAIRING WHILE U WAIT
YOU'RE INVITED TO VISIT OUR NEW UP-TO-THE-MINUTE SHOP AT
51 MAMARONECK AVE.
Quality Shoe Repair
WHITE PLAINS 4020

Telephone W. P. 5651
FREDERICK LENZ
DELICATESSEN
Home Made Salads—Tasty Sandwiches
341 Mamaroneck Avenue
Next to the Pix Theatre

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

General Insurance
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 Court Street Tel. W. P. 3500

Wheel Alignment
Brake Service
Motor Rebuilding
LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
50 Bank Street Tel. W. P. 3308

YONKERS

OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
SINCE 1899
COAL—OIL
BURNER SERVICE
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 Main Street Yonkers 5-4900

Exclusively for Men
• DE ROBERTS •
BARBER SHOP
This thoroughly masculine department is a great favorite with men. The most modern equipment. Telephone service at every chair.
47 Main Street Tel. Yon. 3-6435

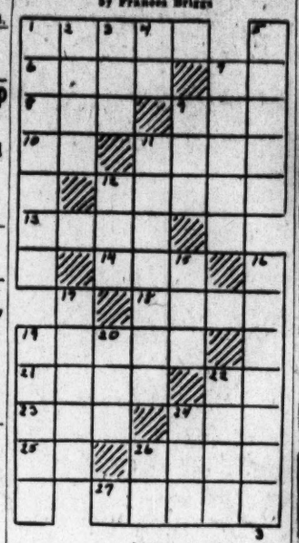
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is mallet of presiding officer in a court?
6—What is the broad, colored ring in the eye, pierced by the pupil?
7—What is a dry measure containing 32 quarts (abbr.)?
8—Collection of sayings.
9—What is the total of two or more numbers?
10—What is a prefix meaning "jointly"?
11—What is that part of speech which expresses action, existence, or condition?
12—Eddy Duchin plays what musical instrument?
13—In Arthurian legend, who was Isolde's husband?
14—Greasy substance.
18—What is the bridge of spectacles or eyeglasses?
19—What U. S. college coach was recently voted football's "man of the year"?
21—What creatures make up "lowing herd" of Gray's "Elegy"?
22—Article.
23—The harfang is what?
24—Single in number.
25—What is symbol of tellurium?
26—What is a flat-bottomed boat, usually propelled with a pole?
27—What is a unit of weight for precious stones?

Down

1—What was Puccini's first name?
2—What is a river of central Italy?
3—By way of.
4—Plural ending.
5—What fictional elephant learned to fly?
7—What poet has been termed "the Ayrshire ploughman"?
9—Ocean.
11—Who were the Scandinavian pirates of 8th to 10th centuries?
12—In favor of.
15—What is a bulky piece of felled timber?
16—Who made the "Five Towns" famous by his pen?
17—Uncle Tom is hero of novel by whom?
19—Certain Donizetti opera is based on novel by what Scotch author?
20—What pointed tool makes holes in leather or wood?
22—What is first name of President Roosevelt's wife?
24—Pronoun.
26—Ohio and West Virginia bound what State of U. S. on west (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Ready for Patches

Two years ago London's Post Office Department started supplying trousers on request to its wartime postwomen. Now 14,000 pairs have been issued and many girls on cycling duties are asking for spare bits of cloth as "patching pieces."

Stamp Notes

By the Associated Press

Five new stamps appear on a cover just received from Spain, including a fourth value of the "Holy Year" set. Government censorship regulations will prevent any large quantity of the stamps from reaching this country until after the war, but some few doubtless will continue to arrive on mail from Spain.

The new "Holy Year" stamp is a 40 centimos green (illustrated here), with a bearded head as the central figure.

Brazil has marked the 100th anniversary of the birth of Pedro Americo, famous Brazilian artist, with a 40 cents orange-brown stamp bearing his portrait. The dates "1843-1943" and his name appear on the stamp.

A philatelic magazine received from a neutral country lists two new issues from Bulgaria, which it describes as companion stamps to a 50 leva value depicting the Bulgarian national bank building which was issued in June, 1941. The new issues are reported as a 14-1 dark brown value picturing the Ministry of Justice building and a 20-1 dark green value which portrays the "hospital of the workmen."

Also from a neutral source comes word that Denmark issued a 20 plus 5 öre semi-postal Sept. 8, 1942, picturing Crown Princess Ingrid and her daughter, similar to a 10 plus 5-o value issued in April, 1941.

Latin American Stamps

Guatemala is the fourth Latin American Government officially to have made known its intention of complying with the suggestion of the Pan American Union, providing for the establishment of an agency in Washington for the sale at face value of postage stamps of the twenty Latin Governments for the convenience of the several million stamp collectors in the United States. The other participating republics are Colombia, Paraguay and El Salvador. Panama is expected to soon join this co-operative plan.

STAMPS & COINS
COMPLETE AIRMAIL CATALOG
120 pages, many illustrations, interesting articles—for 10c postage. HARRIS & CO., Dept. No. 406, Transit Bldg., Boston.

FREE CATALOG — Send postcard for illustrated list of 37 popular Whitman Coin Holders and Handbook of U. S. Coins. Learn how these low-priced accessories can double your coin collecting enjoyment. WHITMAN PUBLISHING CO., Dept. 1204, Racine, Wis.

Associated Press from United States Signal Corps

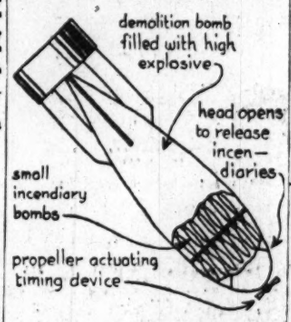
Getting the "Works" on Bougainville

T/4 Joseph H. Dreschner of Leavittsburg, Ohio, gets a close trim from T/5 Dustin F. Maorin, Columbus, Ohio, barber. The extras are being attended to by Corporal William W. Paynter of Philadelphia, who plays the part of shoeshine boy, and T/5 Francis H. Adams of Springfield, Mass., is the husky manicurist wielding a pair of wire cutters. The skeptical customer waiting his turn in background is Pfc. Armand P. Di Bartolomeo of Camden, N. J.

Did You Ever Wonder

What a "Breadbasket Bomb" Is?

A breadbasket bomb is made in two sections. It consists partly of a demolition bomb filled with high explosive to be touched off by a delayed action fuse which postpones the explosion until the bomb has penetrated the target, while the head serves as a repository for


demolition bomb filled with high explosive
head opens to release incendiaries
small incendiary bombs
propeller actuating timing device

a number of small incendiary bombs which are released by means of a timing device which opens a hatch in the nose just before the bomb strikes.

These incendiaries, thus sown broadcast, effectively supplement the destruction caused by the high explosive by setting numerous intense fires.

What an "Instantaneous Light-Box" Is?

The year 1829 marked the invention of the "Instantaneous Light-Box." It consisted of a small tin box containing a bottle and a supply of specially prepared matches.

Inside the bottle was some fibrous asbestos saturated with sulphuric acid. The matches were two-inch splints of wood which had one end coated with a chemical mixture made by mixing chlorate of potash, powdered loaf sugar and powdered gum arabic, colored with a bit of vermilion.

The splints readily burst into flame on being dipped, prepared end first, into the sulphuric-acid-soaked fibers in the bottle.

The "Instantaneous Light-Box" was succeeded by the lucifer, or locofoco, match, which was ignited by friction.

How a Rocker Can Test the Smoothness and Hardness of a Surface?

A specially designed rocking device, consisting essentially of joined parallel rings of metal in which a delicate pendulum is swung, can test the smoothness and hardness of a surface.

When placed on a smooth hard surface, such as glass, and set to rocking, the device will oscillate for a long time. On rougher, softer surfaces, such as wood, the roughness quickly checks the motion of the rocker.

The relative smoothness of materials and finishes thus is indicated by the length of time the rocker continues to oscillate after being set in motion. **W. P. Keasbey**

In Lighter Vein

Just the Resis

Composer Edward MacDowell for a time held a music professorship at Columbia University. One day, as an exercise, he had his students write a page of music. One of the students found this an impossible task. Reluctant to hand in a blank sheet of paper, however, he filled the page with rests and an occasional note of music.

When MacDowell returned the book, the student observed that the page was red with corrections—all except the rests. Around them MacDowell had drawn a line and had written in the margin:

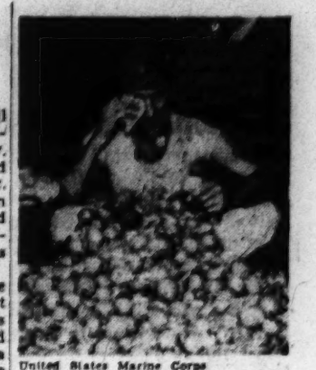
"These are the only correct passages in the exercise."—Milwaukee Journal.

No Spoilsport He

"A letter from the Chief Assistant Constable raised no objection to the testing of air-raid warning sirens, provided no sounds were produced." — Kent and Sussex Courier, spotted by Punch.

A Verse for Today . . .

Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the LORD: *his going forth is prepared as the morning; and he shall come unto us as the rain, as the latter and former rain unto the earth.*—Hos. 6:3



United States Marine Corps from Harris & Ewing

Caption Contest

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the picture published on January 20:

"I Heard You Cried Last Night, and I Know Why?"
F. Saddler, Waban, Mass.

"These Foolish Drops Do Somewhat Drown My Manly Spirit"
A. Hamer-Hall, Boston.

"Wiping but Not Griping"
Walter E. Walsh, Winthrop, Mass.

"The Private Knows His Onions"
Mollie Roth, Boston; Sadie B. Blinilins, Bedford, N. Y.; Nellie H. Clarke, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. I. V. Baugh, Toledo, Ohio; Beatrice Greenman, Pawtucket, R. I.

"None but the Brave Deserve the Fare"
Edith G. Mayo, Portland, Maine.

"If You Have Tears, Prepare to Shed Them Now"
Maud Ream, Green Ridge, Mo.; William F. Hoehn, East Northfield, Mass.; J. M. Beese, Strasburg, Ohio; John W. Knight, Evanston, Ill.

"United We Are Strong"
Margaret Turk, Baltimore, Md.

"So Others May Eat"
M. E. Avery, Watertown, N. Y.

"Peel 'Em and Weep"
A. A. Jease, Washington, D. C.

"Bulbous Tears"
Frances Meegargee, Waverly, Pa.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Dutton

"If you decide to meet our price, we can be reached at this number!"

NEWS ITEM— THERE IS NEED FOR AN AUTOMATIC HAT REMOVER
ON COLD DAYS THIS GADGET TIPS ONE'S HAT WHILE HANDS REMAIN IN THE POCKETS
ALL THEATRES SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH ICE TONGS, SUSPENDED FROM CEILINGS, WHICH WOULD GENTLY REMOVE THE FAIR LADIES CHAPEAUX
THE MAN WHO CAN WIGGLE HIS EARS CAN GENERALLY TIP HIS HAT BY REMOTE CONTROL TOO
A METAL PLATE IS BUILT INTO TOP OF HAT & BOY WITH MAGNET, HIRED FOR SMALL FEE, DOES THE REST
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Snoop's Been Snooping*

By Rodgers

"The caretaker is a very peculiar person," Snappy explained—
"Sometimes he is very friendly and lets me go wherever I want—"
"Then again, he'll shoo me off the grounds the minute he lays eyes on me!"
"Hum-m-m that is a complication," Peter agreed.
"And there goes another one!" I thought to myself!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Where Is the Nearest Exit?*

By The Hagers

We ran up to the starboard rail
To have a look at Gib's big whale.
Bill took the glass and scanned the sea.
"Well, I'll be blowed! Stand by!" said he.
"That whale of Gib's we'd better shun.
He's swimming with a long-range gun!"
So, shipmates, let us leave the scene.
We're no match for a submarine!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Mr. Willkie on Fiscal Policy

To say merely that Wendell Willkie has asked for $16,000,000,000 in additional taxes would be to distort grossly one of the finest statements on the relation of American fiscal policy to domestic and foreign harmony yet made. Mr. Willkie did not refer to history but there is plenty of history in the United States and nearly every other nation to prove that imprudent fiscal policies during war result in untold hardships, in world-wide economic dislocations, and in more wars.

It is true that money itself cannot buy the happy, prosperous, fully employed, peaceful world that all desire, but it is true that wisely managed fiscal policies—policies that encourage venture capital, that avoid fettering debts, and that facilitate the free movement of commerce—are essential to such a world. Mr. Willkie has now underlined the point that attainment of such fiscal policies requires hard sacrifices at home.

This view may not have enthusiastic popular acceptance at the moment—as Mr. Willkie is vividly aware. Many Americans are presently in the throes of income-tax blanks. Congress is in the last stages of passing a new revenue bill, increasing taxes about $2,000,000,000. Military expectations being bright as they are, it is possible this will be the last wartime opportunity to increase taxes.

Therefore, Mr. Willkie's courageous stand is likely to be without practical application unless President Roosevelt should veto the new tax bill and demand that Congress review its efforts. It is believed the President would like to do this, but, in the absence of much prospect of getting anything better, considers it futile. It would be a strange thing if the utterance of his chief political opponent should prompt him to such a move.

Yet, it would not be the first time that the President had found Mr. Willkie's position useful. Aid to Britain, Lend-Lease, closer relations with Russia and China are cases in point.

This newspaper, a good section of the conservative thought of the Nation, and those individuals guiding the Administration on fiscal matters, including Mr. Baruch, have all looked upon higher taxes as a necessary implement in minimizing the dangers from surplus buying power. Mr. Willkie advances the thesis that this anti-inflationary function of taxes is secondary to the necessity of paying as large a proportion of the cost of war as possible, so that the future is not mortgaged with debt. He makes the interesting point that $6,000,000,000 yearly interest on the debt alone, which he sees in prospect, is about equal to the total national budget as recently as 1934.

Higher taxes are essential for both purposes. They will protect fixed-income groups from the cruelties of high prices now; they will help keep the national economy in condition to permit sound world trade in the postwar world; they will reduce the total national debt and the consequent debt service charges that will retard postwar activity.

That's the story on taxes.

Mr. Willkie has no illusions about the effect of raising $16,000,000,000 more: "It cannot be raised by petty sacrifices. It will require major and in some cases dangerous sacrifices . . . if we are going to save our standard of living in the future, our standard of living today must go down."

Those are sharp, trenchant words at a moment when industry is chalking up the greatest profits in history, when farmers are clamoring for higher prices, and labor for higher pay. It takes courage to utter them, and when we hear them we almost dare to hope the United States is reaching a new plane in its political leadership.

They Belong in Our Hearts

Not inappropriately, the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs has asked its State Legislature to place framed copies of the Ten Commandments in all public-school classrooms. Other States besides Kentucky could well hold the Decalogue constantly before their people's faces—for it is not merely the younger generation that needs to know and heed them.

It is a commendable move by the Kentucky clubwomen. But, more than simply hanging them on the wall, the Commandments should become part of our thinking as a people—"written not with ink," as the Apostle puts it, "but with the Spirit of the living God; not in tables of stone, but in fleshy tables of the heart." Wasn't it wise Koheleth, "the preacher," who defined as the whole duty of man: "Fear God and keep His commandments"?

Get the War Over!

Are you tired of the war? So is General Montgomery. Are you fed up with it? So is he. If there is anything the home front wants to say about ending the war quickly, the men on the fighting fronts can double it.

When General Montgomery told his men, "This war began a long time ago. I am getting fed up with the thing. I think it is nearly time we finished it," every soldier who heard him knew what the answer to that statement must be. The civilian knows what the answer is, too.

It is simply to do more than he has been doing to bring the war to a victorious end. Yes, one could buy another war bond, or one might follow the example of President and Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines, who have invested all their personal savings in war bonds.

Can it be the Quezons are tired of the war too? All we know is that they are joining General Montgomery and his men in active determination to get it over with as soon as possible.

Schoolmaster Stalin

Washington and London silk-glove diplomatic circles are offering half a dozen explanations of Moscow's current mailed-fist diplomacy which might make us overlook the likelihood that Russia has a larger general purpose. There is more than a little evidence that Joseph Stalin feels Britain and America—including the State Department and Whitehall—have not yet awakened to the full meaning of Russia's new place in the world. The Kremlin's latest moves may well be intended as a primary course in an educational process.

Of course the new Molotov plan for giving each of the sixteen Soviet Republics its own army and diplomatic representatives has many possibilities. It could be motivated chiefly by the entrance of the Red Army into Estonia and a desire to find a polite way of reasserting Russian control there and in other border States. But Moscow seldom bothers about politeness.

It could be an answer to new democratic movements within Russia. But we must own to some skepticism on that point.

It could be a convenient method for bringing the Balkan States, and particularly the Slavic countries, definitely into the Russian orbit. But Russia has hitherto opposed federation in Europe.

It could be—what British and American diplomatic comment seems to make it—a maneuver to give Russia a preponderant representation in any peace organization. But the plan is nearly as far from effective establishment as is a genuine world peace system and worry about it might well wait on more imminent prospect of such establishment.

Further discussion of these possibilities will be useful. But it is worth noting that all of them point to the new position of Russia and the ways in which Russian influence may be extended in Europe. Moscow may feel that discussion of these possibilities, even somewhat irritated discussion, will be educational. There is definitely a risk of alienating American and British opinion.

Russia apparently is prepared to take that risk. It is more ready than any of the Allies to rely on itself and probably is convinced that in the end it will have to depend chiefly on its own strength. Moscow may be profoundly dissatisfied with the results of Teheran. The British and American people do not know what Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt promised or how well they are fulfilling agreements with Stalin.

There has been repeated evidence that Russia distrusts the elements in the State Department which have supported Franco, Darlan, Badoglio, Mihailovic, George of Greece, and Otto Hapsburg. These elements were not removed by the recent reorganization of the State Department. The coincident charge by Izvestia, official Soviet mouthpiece, that the Pope is pro-Fascist has more than a coincidental relation to clerical influences on British-American policy in Europe.

Whatever the other purposes of recent Russian moves, there is reason to believe that Joseph Stalin is playing schoolmaster and telling the British and American peoples some home truths about the new face of politics in Europe that even their diplomats have not yet comprehended.

The reported scarcity of brown ration stamps was probably the reason for the groundhog absolutely refusing to make his appearance in some localities.

There'll Come a Time

How Red Can an Apple Be?

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

Some people think that never grows the rose so red as where some printer lost his head—and they may find this year's garden catalogues more to their liking. One came the other day and it was a riot of black and white—no pink flowers, no yellow plums, not even a red Delicious. In fact, the Red Rome Beauty (that's an apple, not a rose) looks just like a Bartlett Pear, and much like the Condesa de Sastago (that's a rose). There will be no chance, this year, for the amateur to be beguiled by attractive color. I suppose if I looked hard enough, I'd find a little footnote explaining that there is a war going on.

I've never found fault with catalogues because they use color. Old Mother Nature paints with a lavish hand herself, and if you compare the catalogue with ripened fruit later in the season you'll find the nurserymen aren't overstating their case. It is easy, in the dreary days of winter, to look at a Jonathan picture and think the whole thing an optimistic effort by a letterpress. But a well-colored Jonathan is something I'd hate

to imitate on paper, and I usually applaud the garden catalogues for their attempts.

My reaction, when the mail came the other day, was to lament the reversion to black and white. For one thing, it seemed like too much limitation on the rights of free enterprise—nurserymen are in a competitive field, and the boom in war agronomy is something they undoubtedly find interesting. They, of all merchandisers, should be allowed full expression. I doubt if anything, in the midst of a food shortage, could more effectively revive the populace than the arrival of colorful seed catalogues. And nothing, this particular year, could do more for the nursery business than the chance to distribute full-color advertising.

But I was disappointed for quite another reason. The Red Delicious situation was just getting exciting, and for months now I've been impatiently waiting the arrival of the catalogues to see how the controversy is coming along. This controversy came to our attention in serial form—a long-continued story with chapters appearing each January. Each year we found great improvement in this particular apple, and the feud among growers was undoubtedly leading up to something tremendous.

Years ago, somebody developed a new red apple, and they put it on the market. It came to be known as the Red Delicious, generally speaking, and was a popular apple—nice flavor, good growing properties, and much to recommend it. The nursery that had it did a nice business, and all the other nurseries looked about to see if they couldn't get in on the fun. In time, the new apple threw "sports," and first one and then another of the competing growers came out with violent red pictures to prove that their newest strain was the best yet. The Red Delicious, as far as advertising went, was gradually going up in the world.

Ordinary red ink served very well in those early days, but printers kept pace as the Starking, Richared, Shotwell Red, and numerous others came along. Competition was furious, and the catalogues "would the multitudinous seas incarnadine" without using more than half of them.

It did seem as if the peak had been reached. But then came a catalogue announcing the Double Red Delicious—much finer than anything yet, at least *twice* as red. We had never seen anything so lovely in the mail box, and everyone bought a lot of trees and business was good. Naturally, there was nothing more to behold.

A year later, however, the ingenious Harrison Brothers mailed us their annual announcement, and the R. F. D. carrier looked like the sun coming up. Harrisons', properly including a gorgeous picture in much brighter red, actually offered a Triple Red Delicious! This one would start coloring early in August, would become a solid red color—a whole month before ripening—and it was "The King of all red apples," and "The glorified red apple of the world."

The dramatics of this tended to heighten anticipation. For some time now we have looked forward eagerly to the January catalogues to find out how the story goes. Harrisons' have followed a patriotic course. The Red Delicious (triple) is now a coke-colored smudge on Page 17—and Messrs. Stark, Maloney, Moore, Kelly, etc., have nothing to shoot at. I suspect the development of a Quadruple Red Delicious will not be announced, now, until the lights go on again all over the world.

We Don't Want Franco as an Ally

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

The purpose of shutting off American oil shipments to Spain distinctly did *not* include any hope or even desire to have Spain sever diplomatic relations with Germany and join the Allied cause. The purpose in mind when the step was taken included obtaining the release of Italian ships from Spanish ports; the blocking of Spanish credits to Germany; measures to curtail German espionage, particularly in Tangier just opposite Gibraltar, and in Spanish Morocco, and greater freedom for the movement of Frenchmen across Spain.

But about the last thing in the world Washington, and this applies as well to London, wants is the Fascist regime of General Franco finding shelter under the guise of a pro-Allied political position. Considering the pains which resulted from the attempt to swallow King Victor Emmanuel as a "co-belligerent" there is extreme reluctance to let any more individuals or regimes with Fascist background enter the Allied gullet, either voluntarily or accidentally.

* * *

We want specific things from Franco but our policy does not contemplate that we shall become beholden to him in any way. We want to make him just as neutral about the war as we can. But the policy is to keep him suspended between the rival camps in a position in which the alchemy of internal Spanish politics can work its natural course presumably to the ultimate overthrow of el Caudillo. That will undoubtedly come more speedily if he remains outside the Allied political orbit than if he is allowed to seek shelter within it.

King Victor Emmanuel is using his own political conversion to the utmost, and to our embarrassment. The fact is that we are beholden to him. And he complains of our ingratitude to all callers. There is one serious military consideration. It is apparently a fact that the Italian Navy is particularly loyal to the King. It came over to our side on his personal orders. Many of the ships would possibly have been scuttled except for those orders. And it is performing valuable convoy work for us now, also under his orders. Hence there is both a real debt owing to him personally and also a consideration of military expediency of continuing validity.

Against this is the obvious fact that the amount of free political support for the King in Italy is infinitesimal. Italy is still largely a political vacuum, but what positive sentiment exists is overwhelmingly and vehemently in favor of the King's abdication. He is being maintained now by Allied bayonets and on the theory that no change should be permitted until Northern Italy has a chance to share in the decision. It is an artificial projection of the reign and an uncomfortable price to have to pay for the Italian surrender.

We were once similarly beholden to Admiral Darlan—with even greater embarrassment. It may be more difficult to exert pressure on President Ramirez in Argentina, now that he has broken with the Axis, than before. Anyone who claims to be an ally and a friend must be treated with more gloves on the hands than one who remains officially unfriendly. Kings Peter and George of Yugoslavia and Greece are also embarrassing, now that their people have developed vigorous and independent lines of political thought. These are enough problems without adding General Franco to the list.

Thus it is hoped that he will do what we demand as the price for the resumption of oil shipments, but remain in his official niche as a friend of the Axis who is unable to be of service to his avowed friends.

* * *

The suggestion that oil sanctions might bring him around may well have been one of the reasons for Moscow's latest attack on Vatican politics. The Kremlin noted our dealings with Admiral Darlan who was honestly anti-German, but pro-clerical and loyal to Marshal Pétain who is as pro-clerical as Franco. The Kremlin notes our continued support of King Victor Emmanuel who is also pro-clerical. The Kremlin notes our continued efforts to aid the Polish Government-in-Exile, whose cause is warmly espoused by the Vatican. Vatican interests are diametrically opposed to Kremlin interests in Poland, in Spain, in France, in Rumania, in Italy, in South America, in the Baltic States. It is plausible, therefore, to assume that the Kremlin used an article in Izvestia to call to the attention of Allied diplomacy the number of instances where British and American policy, when faced with an apparent choice between Kremlin and Vatican interests, seems to lean toward the Vatican side.

American Girl in Japan

The Bookshelf

It is an odd but refreshing fact that those who have suffered most from the Japanese are sometimes the most balanced and tolerant. Such a person is Phyllis Argall, Canadian-born managing editor of an American weekly paper in Tokyo at the time of Pearl Harbor, and because of Nipponese espionage-phobia toward foreign journalists forced to acquire the distinction of being "the first white woman to be tried, convicted and sentenced in a Japanese court."

Of this and much else Miss Argall tells in MY LIFE WITH THE ENEMY (New York: Macmillan. $3), a personal experience type of book spiced by lively happenings but mellowed by a thoroughly civilized viewpoint. She never fails to differentiate and to understand. "All Japanese," she says, "are burning, zealous patriots; but not all are militarists. And though the militarists are now in the saddle, reverses such as they must be compelled to suffer will inevitably bring them tumbling. Then it will be well to have someone to take their place."

* * *

Miss Argall's life in the Far East—first as young daughter of a businessman become idealistic missionary, then as a missionary-educator in Formosa, finally the journalistic Tokyo phase—made her keenly aware that Japan does have moderates even though today they are in jail or driven underground. In them she finds hope for the future.

Mission problems were to the fore in a good deal of Miss Argall's experience from the first. She had a particularly thorny time in Formosa because of the deepening conflict between the teachings of Christianity and those of Shinto. Taking an uncompromising position against Emperor-worship, she finally broke with her colleagues and went to Tokyo. (Their appeasement policies won no more than a passing truce, incidentally, and they finally lost the schools.)

Although Miss Argall thereupon went into journalism, her background qualified her to write an invaluable series of articles on the tragic predicament which overwhelmed the Christian church in Japan in the summer of 1940, when the rising nationalistic spirit forced "unification"—the equivalent of extinction as things finally worked out. This reviewer can testify from firsthand knowledge that no one did a comparable job of reporting that tremendously important story. First published in W. R. Wills's Japan Newsweek, the articles were basis for much of what went to the outside world through other information channels.

* * *

Miss Argall had an interesting time on a paper which in time became the last foreign-owned journal to survive in Japan. "It is the man who actually produces a newspaper in a foreign country who knows the real meaning of the word 'excitement,'" she writes.

But struggles with censorship and other peacetime troubles were nothing to what happened from Dec. 7, 1941, onward. Arrested without warning or information that war was on, Miss Argall was put through months of misery ranging from the obvious indignity of being struck by an interrogating bully to the more subtle, more deeply injurious routine of solitary confinement in a prison cell never allowed to be dark and in which her very sleeping posture (only on her back) was prescribed.

It took character to go through that to the comparative relief of receiving an 18-months hard labor sentence. It took perhaps still more character to retain an objective point of view when repatriation gave release, and a chance to think and write. On her way home she was able to note shrewdly that the Japanese have made "Asia for the Asiatics" a really effective slogan and that after all, the white man's burden used to have but one place, which was "on the back of the yellow man." We must really fight to win, Miss Argall feels we should know. But the spiritual strength is on our side and we shall win.

R. G.

Where Political Parties Take Turns

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Perhaps some of your readers will be interested in bits of news from that older Boston for which the American was named.

Our new Mayor was elected November 9. The Council Chamber was thronged, not only by a full attendance of Aldermen and Councillors, but also by a large assemblage of townsfolk, anxious to hear the speeches, carefully prepared, unfolding something of his life's history and declaring his virtues. He was elected unanimously.

It was not always so; there was a time when Mayor-making was an exciting affair, hotly contested, and speeches might be bitter and impromptu; but for twenty years now some new spirit has prevailed. The council is pretty equally divided between Liberal and Labor—shall we say Democratic and more-Democratic?—on the one hand, and on the other, the Conservatives, who more or less correspond to the Republican Party. Since the last war, each side has nominated a mayor in alternate years; we are blessed with an admirable permanent staff.

Arthur Bradley, the new Mayor, is truly Boston; the name has figured in the Church registers for 400 years and so has that of his wife who was a Miss Barlow. He is the head of an important shipping and travel agency. His particular contribution to the life of the community has been as a member, and more recently as captain, of the Fire Brigade, which, until lately, in a town like ours was a voluntary and unpaid concern.

Now, thanks to German bombs, the voluntary brigade, for good or for evil, is a thing of the past. Arthur Bradley still figures as chairman of the committee, but it is a National Fire Service and all over England there is a network of co-ordinated companies staffed, as a general rule, by officers who had the grim experience of fighting fires during the bombing of London.

But, in some fashion, we are all in it; if you are not a member of the Home Guard, a Warden, or in the Ambulance or Hospital Services, fire-guarding is compulsory. I shall always remember how voluntary groups sprang up, here in a cluster of shops or there in some back street where the purchase of a stirrup pump was an event. Lists of men and women chosen by the street would be posted at the street corner and an immense pride would be taken in all turning out. Many of these street parties then began a sort of mutual-help arrangement that still continues. We are learning to know our fellows and to make a host of new friends.

Boston, England — C. M. C.

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